TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

J. W. Orr N.Y.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874. NO. II.

HOMAGE.

I.

White daisies on the meadow green
Present thy beauteous form to me;
Peaceful and joyful these are seen,
And peace and joy encompass thee.
I watch them where they dance and shine
And love them—for their beauty's thine.

II.

Red roses o'er the woodland brook
Remember me thy lovely face;
So blushing and so fresh its look,
So wild and shy its radiant grace.
I kiss them in their coy retreat,
And think of lips more soft and sweet.

III.

Gold arrows of the merry morn
Shoot sweetly over eastern seas,
Gold tassels of the bending corn
That ripple in the August breeze,
Thy wild-ering smile, thy glorious hair,
And all thy power and state declare.

IV.

White, red, and gold—the awful crown
Of virtue and of beauty, too!
From what a height those eyes look down
On him who proudly dares to sue.
Yet, free from self as God from sin
Is love that loves nor asks to win.

V.

Let me but love thee in the flower,
The waving grass, the dancing wave,
The fragrant pomp of garden bower,
The violet on the nameless grave,
Sweet dreams by night, sweet thoughts by day,
And time shall tire ere love be dead.

—*William Winter, in the Galaxy.*

JOHN MURRAY'S RUIN.

A Story of Real Life, in Several Chapters.

By George Wainwright.

CHAP. I.

THE MURRAY FAMILY.

If, two years ago, you had asked the question in Waterbury, "Who is the most promising young man in the village?" ninety per cent. of the people there resident would have answered promptly, "John Murray." A few might have given you the name of other young men, but you would have discovered, had you gone to the trouble to ascertain, that they had sons of their own to whom John Murray was an unfavorable contrast, that is to say John Murray's excellencies made their lack of good show so prominently that they did not like him—they did not like to hear his name, coupled as it always was, with what was never coupled with the names of their sons—praise.

John Murray had had advantages that few men are blessed with. His father was the pastor of the oldest church in Waterbury, and had been for forty years, or more. Parson Murray, was a ripe scholar, and, fortunately, had an income ample for his support, aside from, and independent of, the salary and perquisites of his pastorate. Consequently he had ample leisure to devote to learning, and the condition of mind, the freedom from care and anxiety, that enabled him to gratify his tastes to the full. He was in his profession from a sense of duty and a love for it, and possessing that liking it was fortunate for him that he had a competency, for while his profession answered his ideas of duty, his ample means gave his inclinations in other directions full scope.

He had an elegant house, elegantly furnished—the best library in all the country-side, some exceedingly valuable pictures and other works of art, in short, his home was the home of a good cultured man, who enjoyed life in a good reasonable way.

His only son John and his only daughter Helen, born and reared amongst such surroundings, and children of such parents, were all that could be desired in children. He, a noble, manly fellow, with a splendid physique, a quick intellect and a good hear; she, with beauty of a high order, and an equally good mind, they were the pride, not only of their parents but of the village.

Parson Murray and his wife were blessed in each other, blessed in their circumstances, blessed in their work, and blessed in their children. There never was a home in which there was more of happiness and less of trouble. It seemed as though Parson Murray had been exempted from the evils that humanity is heir to.

John Murray had been carefully educated at home, and that education had been supplemented by a course in college from which he graduated with honors. Then he entered a law office in the village, and at the date of our story was within a few months of admission to the bar, with the certainty of a partnership with the lawyer with whom he studied, Mr. Morton, whose daughter he was engaged to, and who desired an active young man to take the burden of a heavy practice off his shoulders.

There was but one man in all Waterbury who did not hold John Murray in high esteem, and that was Hugh Leighton, a fellow student in Morton's office, who had expected not only to be the partner of his preceptor but to be his son in-law. He had been in the office a year longer than Murray, and being a pains-taking, capable young man, had reason to suppose that the coveted place would be his beyond a doubt. The entrance of Murray into the office was poison to him; his rejection by Mary Morton was worse than poison; the acceptance of John Murray by the girl was still worse, and his cup was running over with bitterness when it was formally announced it at the nuptials would be celebrated as soon as Murray was admitted to the Bar, and that from that date the firm would be Morton & Murray. John Murray had stepped between him and his love, and had also barred his advancement in life, and he hated him with all the bitterness and all the malice that a small, narrow nature is capable of, and his capacity in that way was immense.

But he concealed it admirably. He congratulated Murray upon his prospects with apparent earnestness, and went on with his duties with as much zeal as though things had gone to suit him.

Helen Murray had for two years been engaged to Seth Peters, a promising young man who was prosecuting his studies for the ministry under the direction of her father, but who had two years more of reading, and then two years in a Theological Seminary before he could attain to the dignity of a pulpit. He was without a dollar in the word, and with no relations or connections to help him. His ability, his goodness, his devotion to good had attracted Parson Murray's attention, and his good heart went out in love toward the young man struggling under a crushing load toward the education necessary to his usefulness.

And so Parson Murray took the young man into his own house, and gave him the benefits of his library, and the still greater benefit of his instruction, that he might go forward in his calling and become competent to do his work well in the field of his choosing.

Thrown in constant contact with Helen Murray is it any wonder that he loved her? Is it any wonder that, poor as he was, living as he was on the generosity of her father, that he did not tell his love till the burden of not telling became insupportable. And then the secret was wrenched out of him. He went one morning into the Parson's study, and to the not very great surprise of the old gentleman, told him that he must leave his house and leave Waterbury that day and forever.

"Why?" was the Parson's response, with a curious twinkle in his eyes.

"I will be honest and frank with you, Mr. Murray. "I cannot stay here longer without doing you a great injustice. Besides, I doubt if I can longer prosecute my studies to advantage here, so near—"

"Why what absurdity is this, Seth?" replied the Parson; "what do you mean? Out with it, man."

"I mean simply this: I love Helen, and I believe she loves me, though I have been too honest to tell her so. I am penniless, with years before me before I can be in position to think of marrying, and I am living upon your bounty. It is terrible that we cannot control our passions till it is proper to indulge them, but it is so. Now you have it. I cannot stay here, near her, where I see her every day, and carry on my studies to any advantage, for my mind is not on them—it would be gross injustice in you to permit her to commit herself to me in my position—it would be gross injustice to her to love me as I am—therefore I cut the Gordian knot, release you, her and myself, by going away."

"You have got yourself into a situation," was the Doctor's response, touching a bell.

A servant appeared.

"Tell Miss Helen to come to the library."

Seth stood amazed as Helen appeared, as radiant as the morning.

"What is it, papa?" was her salutation, as she put her beautiful arms about her father's neck, and pressed her rosy lips to his forehead.

What would Seth Peters have given to have been in that splendid old man's place for a minute!

"What is it, papa?"

"My child," said the old man, looking her squarely in the face, "Seth is going to leave us."

"Seth is going to leave us? Why, what does this mean?"

And she turned to him, and with the feeling that was struggling in her, placed her hand upon his shoulder.

"This is what it means," said the father, taking her away gently. "This very foolish young man, not content with being in my house eating my bread, using my books and taking up my valuable time in his instruction—"

"Father!"

"Has permitted himself to fall desperately and fearfully in love with my daughter!"

The girl's face assumed a scarlet hue, and a frown gathered her mouth in an exceedingly pretty embrace, which her more truthful eyes belied.

"And not daring to tell her so, has come to me to tell me that he proposes to leave my house, and the village, and go far away from the dangerous woman, who has ensnared him."

Helen Murray looked at her father's pleased face—at Seth's horrified and puzzled face, and stepping lightly around the table—took her place beside the astonished Seth, and taking one of his hands in her's, and placing the other on his shoulder, said:

"But he cannot go away from us, father, unless he gives a better reason for it. For if he does love your daughter, your daughter—loves him."

"What!" exclaimed the overjoyed man.

"Certainly," continued she; "and where should you be except where you love and are loved in return."

This little episode over, Seth remained. For two years he had been in the house, the accepted lover of Helen Murray, the understanding being that the Parson was to furnish the means to carry him through school, and afterward furnish him with earthly gear for his starting.

This was the condition and state of the Murray family at the opening of our story.

John Murray had been a hard, close student—too close for his health, and his preceptor and his father both insisted that, before his admission, he should take a summer vacation, that the long rest might bring back the strength he had expended too prodigally in pursuit of his legal lore.

So, one bright morning in July, kissing his mother, and bidding good-bye to his father, and stopping a moment on his way to the train to kiss pretty Mary Morton good-bye, John Murray took, the train for the sea coast, a watering-place, at which he was to spend his summer.

The place he was to go to was not a large, fashionable resort, but was a quiet, sunny place on the coast, where the air was undeniably good, where the scenery was as beautiful as could be, and where the company was not large, but select. John Murray's advent was heralded with delight by the frequenters of the hotel. Major Pugsley, a fussy, much-abdomened, wheezy old man, was glad to have among them a fresh young fellow, who knew nothing of watering place, and who would probably inject into their conversation something newer and fresher than the old stories and ideas that had been current at East Rock Hall for years. And so likewise Colonel Patterson and Messrs. Macleod, Brown, Jones, Smith and Thompson, and the others who had for years spent their summers regularly at this place. And as John Murray was a bright young man, a splendid talker, and a good listener; in short, a thorough gentleman, he became exceedingly popular at once with the old habitues of the place. They sought out the fresh young man who had original ideas, and they hung about him because he introduced into the place things that had not been talked over a thousand times and worn thread-bare by repetition. It was injecting new blood into an old body.

Messrs. Macleod, Brown, Jones, Smith and Thompson lived a very regular and methodical life at their hotel. They rose in the morning and prepared for breakfast by taking rum and tansy, or whiskey and tansy, for they were old-fashioned gentlemen who believed in tansy. Then they breakfasted, and then they congregated in some one of their rooms, and played cards till dinner-time. They did not gamble, though to make the game interesting, the loser paid for drinks, and as the games were short, the number of drinks taken in a morning footed up a very large number. They were healthy drinkers, and could absorb wonderfully. John Murray was fond of cards, and as he was there to amuse himself he joined in the game. When he lost he paid for the beverages, refusing, however, to partake himself.

He was having a pleasant time and was enjoying himself immensely, at which his father, mother, sister and Seth were wondrously pleased. Possibly had they known what was coming they would have been less pleased.

Little did he know what fate was weaving for him.

For John Murray had found a new life and new pleasures. The peculiarity of his mind was such that the chances in the game of cards possessed a wonderful fascination for him. It was the opening of a new world to him. The thousand and one combinations of cards, the rattling, sparkling conversation, the badinage indulged in as "luck" veered and turned from one to the other, all of this was something entirely new and novel to the young book-worm, who, up to this time, had known nothing but books, and such men and women as the limited society of Waterbury afforded. There was in it a relief from the routine life he had led—a freedom from the strict morality of his father's house—a dissipation that was charming to him, and which yet seemed entirely innocent and free from harm. He was there to enjoy himself—to unbend his over-strained mind—and why should he not indulge in these pleasures to the top of his bent? And he did it, and Pugsley and Patterson and Brown, Jones, Smith and Thompson voted him a most delightful fellow, and a decided accession to East Rock Hall.

CHAPTER II.

JOHN MURRAY GETS ON IN HIS NEW LIFE.

Time ran on at rather a rapid rate at East Rock Hall, as time always does where there is nothing but pleasure to propel it. But John Murray in a week or two was not satisfied. He noticed that his friends seemed to get more out of it than he did, that their flow of spirits was greater than his, that their enjoyment was more intense, and that their power of continuance in pursuit of pleasure was greater. For after so many hours of cards he tired of them, and would quit, while the others seemed to be just at the threshold of their enjoyment. And yet when he had quit, tired, he was not happy. The intensity of feeling that made the game enjoyable, made other pleasures tame and dull. He had intended to use a part of this time of relaxation in extending his knowledge of the English classics, and had brought with him the books necessary, but alas! he found that he could not concentrate his mind upon Addison and his confreres, that all reading was dull and distasteful, and he would throw down his book and saunter out of the room, with the remark to himself, "Hang it, I came here to enjoy myself, and why should I do anything that I don't want to do."

One morning he discovered what was lacking to make him capable of extended card-playing.

Drinks had been ordered; Major Pugsley a brandy and water, Brown this and Smith that, young Murray, as was his custom, a simple lemonade.

"Murray," said Major Pugsley, "tell John to put a drop of brandy in that lemonade. It's too cold a drink. Why man, you can't get through the day on acid and sugar. John put a drop of brandy in Murray's lemonade. Don't say a word Murray—John make it as I tell you."

Murray did not this time object, the brandy was added, and drank.

It was a new revelation. The subtle fluid coursed through his veins like quicksilver. It quickened his blood, fired his brain, his eyes sparkled; in an instant he was metamorphased. His tongue ran at double speed; he was not intoxicated, but he felt that he possessed new powers, and was conscious that in some way something had been added to him. He had received what was equivalent to a new sense. The drollery of one was twice as droll to him, the dullness of another became to him fair, good wit; and as for his quick active mind it became four fold quicker and more active. He drank again and again. For him there were no more plain lemonades; the brandy was required in each, and he got to the point before the sitting was over of saying to John the waiter, not to be too economical of the brandy.

The next morning he was wretched enough and sorry enough, for the reaction which follows simulation came as certainly to him as it does to every one, but Major Pugsley showed him the antidote. It was more brandy, and he took it.

"Take another, my boy," said the Major, after a lapse of a half hour, "you must be toned up; you took too much yesterday, but another one will set you all right. 'A hair of the dog that bit you,' you know. You need several hairs this morning."

And wretched, down-hearted as he was, he flew to it for relief, and it did all that the Major said it would for him. It lifted him out of the slough into which he had fallen. It gave him life and strength; it made him forget, not only the misery of the morning, but the resolution he had formed in that misery, never to be guilty of it again, and it fitted him for any excess that his friends or events might suggest.

The regular game was renewed and Murray entered into it with ten times the zest that he had the day before. A few potations, and playing for the potations became too tame for him. He insisted, that to make it interesting, an actual stake—a money stake be made—and, nothing loth, the party assented. There were no gamblers in the party, but all of them would gamble on occasion, among gentlemen, and the game changed to a money hazard and was played all day with varying success. The sitting closed, however, with Murray a winner by a very handsome amount, for him, and he went to his bed that night with another new sensation. He had fastened on him all the fever of the gambler. He had won money, as he believed, by his superior skill—he had tasted the pleasure that only a gambler knows, and he regretted that the days were so short and the nights likewise. He was eager for the morning, that it might be resumed.

The game was played in a card-room cut off from the billiard hall, and as no one ever went near it but card-players, and as almost all the gentlemen at the hotel played, there was no care taken to conceal it. For the sake of the air, the door and the windows were open, and any one passing could see what was being done within.

One afternoon the omnibus from the train drove up, and Hugh Leighton alighted. He was taking a short vacation, and he had come to East Rock Hall because Mr. Morton had requested him to do so, to personally explain to Murray the condition of a business matter of some moment in the office, which Murray had had the management of.

Leighton passed into the office, and, registering, asked for Mr. Murray.

"Shall I send for him?" asked the clerk.

"No Tell me where he is, and I will go to him."

"Well, at this time in the afternoon, you will find him in the card-room, probably. It is at the end of the billiard-hall. Go to the end of the porch, in front of the house."

Leighton followed the direction, and a few steps brought him to the door. It was open, and he looked in.

There sat John Murray, with four other men, about a table, with cards in their hands. On the table was money and counters, and by the side of each stood glasses, and in those glasses liquor. Leighton could scarcely believe his eyes. The men were gambling and drinking, and John Murray was one of them!

His first impulse was to enter, and surprise Murray in the very act, but his craft suggested another course. So intent were they on their game that he was unperceived, and he withdrew silently, and going back to the office took a room and went to it.

In the evening he sent his card to Murray's room, and was ushered in.

"Hugh!" was the surprised salutation of Murray, "why, how came you to come here?"

"Why, I am taking my little vacation. I was going to Maxfield, and this being on my way, Mr. Morton desired me to stop and tell you of the present status of the Potter matter. The other side have made a new move—one which Mr. Morton did not expect."

And Leighton discussed with him the Potter matter, at length, the conversation lasting till late in the night.

"When are you going to Maxfield?" was Murray's question as they parted.

"To-morrow afternoon," was the answer.

"Thank Heaven he's going so soon," was Murray's thought as he got into bed. "It would never do to have him here now."

Leighton went to his bed chuckling.

"I wouldn't stay here for a fortune," was his thought, "for my presence would act as a check upon Mr. John Murray's going to the devil, which is exactly where he is going But Maxfield is only twenty miles from here, and I shall fix it to have intelligence as to how things are going."

The next morning John, the waiter, was closeted with Hugh Leighton, and a long and earnest conversation ensued, which ended by John giving him money.

"Now mind, John, I want to know the exact truth and nothing more, and I want it every day."

"You shall have it," was John's reply.

A few minutes after, Hugh bid his friend good-bye, and stepped into the omnibus for the train. As the looked back and saw John Murray join his friends and move toward the card-room, his face assumed a look that boded him no good.

"I will fix you, John Murray," he muttered to himself. You play my game when you play your own."

And Mr. Leighton went to Maxfield in better humor than he had been since Mary Morton refused to marry him.

That night the game ran high and liquor was consumed inordinately. Murray's "luck" had changed, and with the change came an irritation which he was not philosophical enough to conceal. After each non-success, after each loss, he drank, partly in a spirit of recklessness, and partly to drown his chagrin at losing.

He could not afford to lose.

His father was not in condition, financially, to afford him an extravagant summer; in fact he had warned his son to be as economical as possible, for he had, at the time, extraordinary expenses on his shoulders, and was in close quarters.

In this one night John Murray had lost at cards nearly as much as he had set aside for the expenses of his whole vacation, and it was scarcely commenced, and this ugly thought would obtrude itself upon his mind frequently, despite his attempts to drown it with brandy.

He went to his bed that night quite intoxicated, and loser to an amount that he could ill afford.

The next morning the same thing was repeated, and when the toning-up was accomplished he was eager to resume the game, that he might win back his money and avoid the necessity of drawing upon his father. But fortune is a fickle goddess, particularly when young men without experience, and full of brandy, woo her. Or rather, she is very steady, but it is against them.

For four days he lost, lost, lost, until he had not only got rid of the amount that had been set apart for his expenses, but was in debt to an amount exceeding a thousand dollars to the friends with whom he played.

It was the fourth day since Leighton's visit. A letter had gone to Leighton every morning from East Rock Hall, directed in a straggling hand, and John, the waiter, appeared on the next Sunday in a new suit of clothes. On the fourth day, there arrived at the hotel two strangers, a man and woman. The man was a handsome, gentlemanly personage, and the lady, a year or two his junior, was as beautiful and bright as a woman could be.

John Murray saw them alight, and attracted by the beauty of the lady went to the register as soon as the ceremony of registering had been performed. The line read, "Charles Bailey and sister, New Orleans."

"And sister," said Major Pugsley; "egad I thought it would read 'and wife' I was afraid it would. Isn't she a stunner?"

"She is very beautiful," replied Murray, "very beautiful."

And in the evening at tea he sat opposite the new arrivals and managed to get into conversation with them, and he found them as delightful in conversation as in appearance, and he accompanied them to the parlor and played the agreeable to the lady, and passed the entire evening with her, and only gave her up when she perforce retired for rest.

What a delightful woman she was! How different from pretty little simple Mary Morton! She was of a wealthy Southern family, and with her brother, had traveled all over the world. She had climbed the Pyramids, had seen the sun rise on the Alps, had mixed in the best society in Paris and London, and had read and studied. She sang a little, sketched a little, rode a little, played billiards a little, and rowed a little. In fact this Admirable Crichton in petticoats did almost anything but play cards. Cards she would not touch. Her brother was so fond of cards, so fond, and always lost money, always so much indeed that sometimes she feared that he had impaired their little fortune. She knew of his losing ten thousand dollars at one sitting, in Homburg, and only the other day, at Long Branch, he lost four thousand. At Maxfield, a little place where they stopped a few days, he lost five thousand. Oh! it was shocking, this passion for cards, and she did so detest it.

John Murray had got to that point when he could calculate on the strength or weakness of a man at cards. Instead of playing for amusement, he had come to playing for money. The young lady's artless prattle as to her brother's losses inflamed him. Could he get hold of this rich, reckless player—this man who loses thousands at a sitting, he could make up his losses at once and quit the dangerous pastime! He cultivated the acquaintance of the brother.

He did not have to wait. The stranger was as eager as he, and one evening they got fairly at it. The brother was on one side of a table, the sister, standing by Murray and begging her brother not to play high, for really she wanted to go to Niagara Falls this season, and he must remember that last year they had to go home before the season was over, because he lost the year's income in July.

But he did not heed her, and the game progressed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Bursting of a Reservoir in Massachusetts.

Near Haydenville, Mass., May 16, the large reservoir, about 8 miles north of that place, burst about 8 o'clock in the morning, and the water came rushing down the hills, carrying everything before it. The flood struck the southeastern portion of Williamsburg, a village two miles north of this place, carrying away a large number of dwellings, and sweeping along to Skinnersville it demolished Skinner's large silk mills and his boarding and dwelling houses. Continuing on the waters struck the large brass manufacturing establishment of Hayden, Gere & Co., sweeping it away in an instant. The large stones and machinery were swept through the main streets at a fearful rate, and well built houses were instantly crushed, not giving the inmates a moment's warning. The flood caught the village of Leeds, where a large number of shops, dwellings, &c., were swept away. The loss of life is very heavy in the killed and drowned.

The villages which are afflicted by the disaster are Williamsburg, Haydenville, Leeds and Florence, and are situated on Mill river, which is tributary to the Connecticut, running into the latter at Northampton. In the village of Williamsburg the Mill river divides into branches, one of which has its rise in Goshen, and the other about the edge of Conway.

Two large reservoirs are situated on the Goshen branch and one on the Conway branch, containing a total depth of not less than six feet. The reservoir dams were regarded as substantially constructed, being built by skilful engineers, in the most approved modern method, and large sums of money were expended last year in putting them in what was supposed to be perfect order. The oldest dam is at least twenty five years old, and is on the Goshen branch. It was most carefully rebuilt within the last two years. Above this was a new dam built last year. The dam on the Conway branch is six or seven years old.

The mills on the stream, reckoning from Williamsburg down to Northampton, are as follows: Wm. Thayer's tool factory, 25 men, and two button factories, total 30 hands, men and girls; corset woolen mill of Henry James, employ about 50 hands; the large brass works of Hayden, Gere & Co., that employ about 300 hands, and is perhaps the largest and best appointed factory of the kind in the United States (formerly property of the late Lieutenant Governor Hayden) cotton mill of the Hayden Manufacturing Co., 5,000 spindles, employing about 80 hands; the Diamond Tobacco Works, employing 1,500 hands; the two extensive silk mills of Monte; the Nonotuck Silk Company, employing 300 hands; the large brick mill of the Northampton Brush Company, employing about 60 or 75 hands, the cotton mill of the Greenville Manufacturing Company, 5,000 spindles, employing 75 or 80 hands, the Northampton, formerly Bay State, Cutlery Company, employing probably 200 hands; the Clement and Hawkes Manufacturing Company, agricultural implements, employing 50 hands; the International Screw and Nail Company, employing 75 hands; a large basket factory of the Williams' Manufacturing Company, employing about 100 hands; also, the Skinner Silk Mill, employing 50 or 60 hands. Besides these there are some half a dozen grist and saw mills, some of them of considerable capacity, which are within range of the devastation.

It is estimated that nearly 100 buildings were destroyed, and the total loss is from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, although of course it is impossible to accurately estimate the damage.

A telegram from Springfield says: The latest figures of the loss of life by the breaking of the Williamsburg reservoir make the total 144, divided as follows, between the three places: Williamsburg, 60; Leeds, 49; Haydenville, 35. These figures represent persons whose loss is positively known, though the bodies of all are not yet recovered. Bodies are constantly being found, and in some cases those of persons who were not supposed to have been lost, so that it seems perfectly safe to say that the total loss of life will exceed 150, if indeed it does not more nearly approach 200.

It is utterly impossible to give a detailed statement of the losses, aside from the buildings destroyed and damaged. Bridges have been carried away, roads ruined, and hundreds of acres of meadow land rendered almost valueless. The total loss must exceed $1,000,000, and will probably come nearer $2 000,000. The following is a general estimate of losses by places: In Williamsburg, W. H. Avaniss, flouring mill, swept away, $100 000; H. D. James, mill damaged and left without water power, $20,000; houses, barns, &c., gone, $40,000. At Skinnersville, William Skinner's silk factory and twelve tenement houses were destroyed, $130,000; other houses and barns, $13,000. At Haydenville, Hayden, Gere & Co.'s brass works, Savings' Bank, buildings and tenements swept away, $250,000; Hayden & Co.'s tobacco mill carried off, $4 000; Hayden Machine Company's Works, damage $5,000; other houses and stores, $30,000; gas works, $8,000. At Leeds, Nanatuck Silk Company's dam breaking, and several buildings and houses carried away, $25,000; George P. Warren's button factory destroyed and three tenements, $100,000; other houses, barns, &c., $20 000. At Northampton, Emery Wheel Company, damage $2,000. At Florence, the Florence Manufacturing Company's branch factory, $2,000; Wonotuk Silk Company's silk mill partially torn away and stock damage, $8 000. The damage of the town of Williamsburg by loss of bridges, great destruction of roads and complete ruin of meadow lands, is at present incalculable, but it is such as to seriously cripple the town. Three iron bridges were carried away. In the village of Williamsburg, one wooden and two iron bridges; in the village of Leeds, one bridge was taken off; and in the village of Florence one iron and two wooden bridges were swept away.

It appears that serious doubts as to the safety of the reservoir have been entertained ever since it was built, nine years ago, though less the last year or two than in its early history. The gatekeeper has several times expressed fears to his employers, calling attention once at a point where the break occurred, but the examiners always reported everything safe. The direct cause of the disaster, aside from the general weakness of the dam, must remain a subject of speculation. Perhaps as satisfactory a theory as any, is the one advanced by a man familiar with the case, that the frosts had started the earth so that the water had found many numerous courses through it, which finally carried off the first mass of earth Saturday morning, and at once precipitated the catastrophe.

The accident has caused great apprehension among the residents along the west branch of Mill River, of which the Goshen reservoir is at the head, and which joins the east branch at Williamsburg. It is in all respects similar to the Williamsburg reservoir. On Saturday, a petition numerously signed was sent to the company owning it, asking to have it emptied and the dam strengthened. Popular apprehension ran so high that the citizens threatened to take the matter into their own hands and break the dam. The company promised to do what was necessary at once.

Incidents of the Catastrophe.

A man on horseback gave warning through the upper half of the valley, but some would not hear, and some turned to their houses and to the great factories for safety. One man at the Haydenville factory saved his life by sticking to the house, but he was a marvellous exception. He ran into a closet that stood against the great chimney of the factory, and when the factory was crushed, the chimney stood, and his closet stuck to it. But a man and a girl who ran out at the rear of the waters, attempted to run back for a haven of safety, and went down under the building.

A special to the Herald, from Northampton, says: Just below Leeds, on what was a pretty Lawn, called "Warner's Flat," a vast amount of debris was collected. A hundred men with ox teams and horses to move heavy lumbers began work early in the morning. In the first half hour five bodies were found, and before noon thirty were unburied from that spot. The operatives from Williamsburgh, whose lost ones had not been recovered, crowded the little carpenter shop into which the bodies were carried, and all were recognized, although some were disfigured almost past recognition. In the string of vehicles every few rods were wagons containing one, two, and sometimes four coffined bodies, en route for the cemetery, for in the universal bereavement interment followed quickly after the recovery of the bodies, and funeral services, excepting in a few instances, were dispensed with.

A man was picked up from a tree on which he had ridden six miles on the torrent, cheering and waving his coat. The poor fellow's mind was gone. No less than eight cases of insanity followed among those who have lost relatives and friends by the calamity, and three were committed to the Asylum in Northampton. Everything was ground fine. When the flood was past, the timbers were in toothpicks, and scraps of iron, bricks, great stones, newly become boulders, and here and there a corpse or a piece of a corpse. All the windings of the valley were filled with the debris—a terrible picture of waste and death in the most beautiful valley of Massachusetts.

There were many narrow escapes. A butcher named Michael Hanagan was caught, horse, wagon and all, and carried along until he managed to get into the top of a tree, and thus escaped. Thomas Fennissey was carried two miles, floating on some timber, till finally, he escaped. Ira Dunning was in a like manner carried over half a mile. Chas. Brady, after riding in imminent peril for a mile, escaped to a tree. Dr. Johnson warned his wife in season to provide for her escape in safety, but in trying to save his three children, he was caught by the flood, and they all four perished in sight of the agonized wife and mother.

Houses were twisted like crumpled paper, trees stripped of their bark and limbs, even where their roots have clung to the soil. The beautiful valley is a waste of mud and muddy water, laden with strange and distorted shapes. Great boilers have been carried hundreds of yards and left crushed together and buried.

A special to the same paper, from Springfield, Mass., says: It was not far from seven o'clock when the first symptoms of the break was discovered by the watchman in charge of the dam. These consisted of a small leak through the lower embankment in the direction of Williamsburg. At first the watchman thought little or nothing of the circumstance, but at length the gap began to widen, and he very properly became alarmed and hastended to notify the inhabitants of the village below. He started on the run for Williamsburg, which was less than two miles distant, but long before he had got there the whole embankment gave way, and the stream of terror, death and destruction was then ahead of him. He had to take refuge upon a neighboring hill to save his life, and thus became an agonized and helpless witness of a calamity which he had done all in his power to avert. The rush of the waters and the fear and consternation which ensued among the terrified citizens was most heart-rending to witness. The flood came without the slightest warning, save a heavy rumbling, not unlike thunder, or the sound of a heavy train passing over a covered railroad bridge. Almost in a moment the torrents swept successively through the villages of Skinnersville, Williamsburg, Haydenville and Leeds, the three first named hamlets being about three quarters of a mile apart, and the latter about two miles below Haydenville.

To those who saw the terrible volume approaching, it looked in the distance as if a terrible fire was sweeping across the country. The spray or foam had the appearance of a heavy block of smoke, and the deception was so complete that in the village of Haydenville the fire bells were ringing for a few minutes before the devastating flood struck the town.

All the villages inundated may be said to be literally destroyed. All the large factories, and very many small ones are completely wiped out of existence. Large bricks and stone mills crumbled like so many piles of sand, and small wooden dwellings were no more to the raging current than so many toy steamboats would be in the surging waters of Niagara River. The scene was most horrible and frightful, and made even the strong men frantic with fear. Women fainted in the streets and were borne away by the relentless current. So sudden was the inundation that many lost their presence of mind, and rushed wildly from points of safety into the very jaws of death itself. Others, who remained to save loved and dear ones, were themselves lost. When the Herald reporter left the scene of the terrible disaster Saturday night, there were hundreds of weeping men, women and children going frantically up and down the wake of the flood, seeking for the remains of missing relatives and friends. The water has greatly receded, and in fact, it was only about 20 minutes from the first inundation before there was a perceptible fall, which has continued ever since.

American Tract Society.

The American Tract Society held its forty-ninth annual meeting in New York yesterday. The old officers were re-elected, and resolutions adopted providing for the celebration of the jubilee year of the Society by the preparation of a special sermon and historical discourse. The receipts of the Society for the year were $552,391, including $301,013 from sales $148,801 from legacies. Expenses, $551,545.

The annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society will be held to-day and the annual report submitted. It shows that during the past year 969 ministers have been in the service of the Society; number of congregations and missionary stations supplied in whole or in part, 2,195; number of pupils in Sabbath Schools, 74 800; 57 Churches have been organized and 35 became self-supporting; 105 Churches report revivals, and 385 missionaries report 2,200 hopeful conversions. Receipts during the year, $90,120; expenditures, $287,662. All officers of the preceding year were re-elected, with the following exceptions: Rev. R. S. Morris, D. D., Vice President, in the place of his father, deceased; Charles Abernethy, Vice President, in place of Rev. Dr. Schmuke, deceased; Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, of Columbus, O., Director, in place of Rev. H. L. Hitchcock, D. D., deceased; and Ebenezer W. Blatchford, Chicago, Director, in place of Rev. Mr. Morris, elected Vice President.

Thirty churches, or thereabouts, in the city of Boston, have been burned, torn down entirely, or altered over into places of business since 1844.

The fiscal year of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions closed on the 31st of March with a debt due missionaries of $19,000, besides $27,500 due work for April of the current year.

A resolution has been adopted by the Brooklyn Presbytery disapproving of women exhorting, praying or preaching before promiscuous assemblages.

The Baptist Anniversaries are to be held this year in Washington, beginning with the Jubilee of the Bible and Publication Society, on Friday, May 29th, and continuing until Tuesday of the next week.

The Baptists in Jamaica during the last year, admitted 1,279 to church membership by baptism. After deductions for death, excusions and removals, there was a net increase of over 1,000.

The work of Mr. Spurgeon's College for Pastors has resulted, since 1865, in the education of three thousand pastors, through whose influence sixteen thousand persons have been added to the church.

The late Rev. Thomas Binny, by his will, directed that no attempt may be made or sanctioned by his family or friends to write a life of him, as he wishes to be only mercifully remembered by God.

The American Sunday School Union have organized over 1,300 schools during the past year, and since the commencement of the institution, in 1824, over 34,000 schools, with 3,000,000 scholars. Three thousand churches have also been established through the agency of this society, and 500,000 persons have been converted through its exertions.

A blessed genius suggests a praying crusade of married men against the wicked dealers in dry goods and millinery.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

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PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

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AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

CONVICT EMIGRATION.

While various European Governments have, from time to time, sent their professional paupers to America, and have lately ceased this practice through the refusal of our Government to receive such a population and support it, and their immediate return, in consequence, to the land of their nativity, the Government of Denmark, last week, shipped six notorious convicts to New York, paying their passage and furnishing them a small amount of money. The discovery was accidentally made by the Commissioners of Emigration on visiting the steamship Washington, on her arrival from Stettin and Copenhagen. These convicts had served out their terms in the prisons of Copennagen, for the crimes of theft, riot and false pretenses, and the Danish Government, apprehending further trouble from them when restored to liberty, proposed to pay their passage to America, which proposal was accepted. As the present is the first case of the kind to which the attention of the present Board of Commissioners has been called, they were at a loss what action to take upon it, and Superintendent WEBSTER addressed communications to Secretary FISH and the Danish Consul, informing them of the arrival of the convicts under the patronage of the Danish Government, and asking information of the State Department in regard to what course of action should be pursued in this and similar cases. If the morality and the good of the public are taken into question as they should be, there evidently remains but one course to pursue, and that is to re-ship the criminals back immediately to Copenhagen from whence they came. If this precedent be not forthwith established our seaport towns will very soon be overrun by the professional criminals of the empires and kingdoms of Europe, who will thereby gain an advantage which their own penal colonies do not afford, inasmuch as when their convicts are sent thither their own respective governments are compelled to support them, and if sent to America, as were the undesirable passengers of the *Washington*, the burden of their support falls upon our own Government, while their evil influence must cast its deadly bane over our society.

The best informed men outside Congress, in Washington, state that probably no further efforts will be made to effect a redistribution of the currency, unless all plans for free banking fail. As the amount ordered redistributed before was never taken up by the States entitled to it, this does not seem any great hardship.—*O. S. Journal.*

If the *Journal* does not know that applications have been made, in numerous instances, for the balance of the currency authorized but not taken, and that applicants have invariably been told that it was already assigned to banks, its ignorance is simply deplorable. The truth is, Eastern Banks, to prevent this currency from being distributed at the West, have had the entire amount not issued assigned to them and they have not drawn it, their object being in the first place to contract the currency, and, in the next place, to create the impression that no more currency is demanded by the people.

☞ BAXTER knows how to avoid unpleasant Supreme Court proceedings. Knowing that the Arkansas Supreme Court was about to assemble, he had such a number of the Judges arrested as would break up the Court, and thereby prevented them from passing upon the question of Governor. That looks a little as though the said BAXTER does not rely upon justice for success.

☞ The Republicans of Iowa will hold their State Convention at Des Moines on the 3d of July.

COLORADO COPPER MINES.

Recent Pacific Coast correspondence confirms the rumors of the discovery of very extensive and rich copper mines in the vicinity of Carson City, in a mountain-gorge called Webster's Cannon. Vague reports of the existence of copper ore and other precious metals in this neighborhood have been in circulation since 1862, when a Judge HAWKINS, while hunting, became separated from his companions, and wearied, sat down beneath a rock for rest, when his attention was attracted to a peculiar green colored vein in the rock, and upon chipping off a piece he found that it was a fine specimen of copper ore. In endeavoring to retrace his steps and rejoin his companions, he lost his way and wandered about the mountains for several days before he was found. Thinking for a time to keep the secret from public knowledge, he communicated it only to a few friends, and named the spot Copper Gulch, hoping to purchase the land and work the mine, at some future time. He was killed, however, in the Indian massacre of Sand Creek, and as the exact location of his discovery was unknown to his friends, no further efforts were made at the time in the prosecution of the enterprise.

Two months since, a party of prospectors again found the spot alluded to by Judge HAWKINS, and named by him Copper Gulch. They purchased the land and began mining labors, with the most encouraging results. Thirty different lodes have been discovered, and while none of them have been sunk to a greater depth than ten feet, the ore makes "excellent showing," and assays from 25 to 30 per cent. pure copper. The formation of the rock is mica-slate, and nearly all the veins assume one uniform direction, from northwest to southeast, and are of a uniform thickness, averaging three feet. All those lodes are similar in character and formation, and produce an abundance of green carbonates, red sulphates, and gray copper ores, which yield readily to the pick, and are smelted easily, without the difficulties which frequently encumber the process.

A number of Eastern capitalists have already been attracted to this spot, and an ephemeral little town, named Copperville, has been born at the foot of the Gulch, whose mud, log and adobe cottages are springing into existence like magic, while a postoffice, a church, and a newspaper are projected, and several saloons are in operation. From Canon City, and hundreds of miles in its vicinity, the emigration is towards this new El Dorado. Processions of wagons laden with flour, bacon and mining implements arrive daily, and speculation in the future wealth of Copper Gulch is at fever heat, while the excitement resembles that of 1859, when provisions and necessaries of life were sold at the most exorbitant rates, and all other industrial avocations were forsaken, in the hope of becoming suddenly rich, by making "a strike."

The scientific who are versed in mining knowledge, are said to have given it as their opinion, that the mountains in this neighborhood are a mass of solid mineral, and they predict that far more wonderful discoveries may be expected hereafter than heretofore. According to correspondents from Copperville and Canon City, the present year promises to be an active one for mining industries not only in the above mentioned localities, but in other points of Colorado Territory. Rich minerals undoubtedly lie buried in its hills, and patient and systematic labor must meet a certain and profitable reward. Although those who expect to make large fortunes in a few days will be very apt to meet with disappointment, industrious and persevering miners and prudent capitalists will probably find their labor and their investments very remunerative.

M. E. CHURCH UNION.

More than thirty years ago, the M. E. Church of this country was rent in twain by the differences of opinion and practice with regard to human slavery, and since that time there has been a "Church North" and a "Church South"—two distinct organizations, having no communication with each other in their general church work. Since the war and the overthrow of slavery, the cause which led to separation having been removed, there has been a strong disposition manifested on both sides to reunite, yet no decisive steps have been taken looking to such a result until recently. At the last General Conference of the Church North, held in Brooklyn in the fall of 1872, the subject of uniting the two branches of the Church was discussed, and the Conference were disposed to favor the proposition. For the purpose of bringing the subject before the Church South and inaugurating measures looking to a union of the branches at an early day, the Conference appointed S. S. HUNT, D. D., Rev. C. A. FOWLER, and General CLINTON B. FISKE Commissioners to visit the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, and represent to that body the views and wishes of the Church North. These Commissioners performed the important duty assigned them yesterday. They met with a cordial reception from the General Conference and their expressions of brotherly love and desire for union were greeted with hearty applause. The Conference also appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Church South, and prospects are favorable for an early and permanent union of the two branches.

☞ The New York press calls loudly for more effective laws for the protection of young children, who are sacrificed by avaricious parents and guardians at the Hippodrome and circus entertainments, citing numerous instances where they have been maimed for life or killed in these barbarous athletic exhibitions, by being thrown from horses, falling while standing upon the heads of champion riders, or being dropped when thrown from one performer to another. While the law should take cognizance of this evil, more than half its sin lies with a public who encourage similar amusements.

THE LATE POLAR EXPEDITION.

While the existence of an open Polar Sea can never practically benefit mankind, since it cannot be rendered available, unless the constitutions of the present inhabitants of the globe undergo a radical change, and while the loss of life and the great expense of every Polar expedition, from the first to the last, has, according to utilitarian ideas, been a useless sacrifice, the scientific world view Polar explorations in a far different light, and regard them among the most important made during the century in the development of knowledge of physical and geographical facts regarding the unknown territory of the globe we inhabit. Every expedition to Polar regions has added to geographical knowledge, and if the passage through the supposed open Polar Sea can never be successfully accomplished to our recently acquired possessions from Russia, and the mysteries of the North Pole must remain a secret, much interesting information and many valuable scientific facts have enriched the fund of geographical knowledge through the Polaris and similar preceding expeditions.

DR. BESSELS, of the Polaris expedition, in a manuscript recently read before the American Academy of Science, presented many interesting facts regarding the results of the Polaris enterprise, as well as a brief review of preceding expeditions, and demonstrated that the Polaris discoveries had exceeded all others in importance. In his opinion, Smith's Sound must be regarded as the best of the three gateways to the Pole, which may be deduced from its history, either in a geographical or geological point of view. A channel of nearly 300 nautical miles in length, and in some places 25 miles in width, separates Greenland from Grinnell Land and the Archipelago south of it, and through its connection with Baffins Bay and Davis Strait, it has no geographical homologue except the Red Sea. This remarkable gateway was discovered in the summer of 1816 by BAFFIN and BYLOT, who in vessels of thirty-six and fifty tons burden, sailed through Davis Straits in 77 degrees North, when BAFFIN first discovered Smith's Sound, and believed it to be a deep bay. Two years subsequent, JOHN ROSS explored the Sound, and described it as bounded by an elevated range of land which he named the Ducina Mountains. In 1852, INGLEFIELD, in his search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, sailed over those imaginary mountains, reaching 78 deg. 28 minutes North, a point passed but twice since. The following year DR. KANE sailed to latitude 78 degrees, 37 minutes, and a sledge party reached a point which he named Cape Constitution, 80 degrees 25 minutes North, testifying to the existence of land on the west coast in 82 degrees North.

At this point DR. KANE made the mistake of believing he had gained the most northern point of Greenland, which was subsequently corrected by his followers. In 1861, HAYES reached the limit of the then navagable water in the Sound, at latitude 70° 18' and would penetrate no further, but the *Polaris*, under Captain HALL, exceeded all those expeditions, reaching the highest latitude ever gained by a ship, that of 82° 16'. The land found in this latitude, Dr. BESSELS considers as demonstrating that Greenland was separated from the American continent in a south-north direction, and his observations regarding the formation of the entire coast north of Humbolt Glacier confirm him in the belief that its geological drift is from south to north.

In this respect, Smith's Sound furnishes an exception to the general rule, since on the North American continent the main drift of erratic material has been southward from Northern latitudes, as is the case in Sweden, Lapland, Ireland, &c. Between 61 and 62 degrees, minerals and rocks, which indicate that they had their origin in South Greenland, were discovered, manifesting that at some distant period, the current must have had the opposite direction, a condition which could only have been produced by the fact, that the separation of Greenland from America must have occurred in the same direction as the current flowed, a supposition which is strengthened by the outlines and form of Davis strait. KANE and HAYES believed that northward the land rose in terrace like formations, and this view is also entertained by the scientific men of the Polaris expedition. Many interesting scientific, geological and geographical conjectures were founded upon observations made by those explorers, which go far to enrich the fund of knowledge obtained by their indefatiguable perseverance, and although the object of the expedition was not accomplished, and perhaps never will be, the cause of science has gained much in these valuable observations, which could have been learned in no other manner than the one employed for their accomplishment.

☞ The supremacy of ultramontane counsels now appear to have caused the Church of Rome very great trouble, since many of her believers and adherents in all parts of Europe, not only openly declare against the doctrine of papal infallibility, but large portions of the lower and more ignorant classes, and the inferior clergy, exhibit an indifference to the conflicts between Church and State, never before known in the annals of Catholic ecclesiastical history. Like the Brazilians, the people of Posen, the most devout district of Prussia, stood calmly by and saw Bishop LEDOCHOWSKI arrested and conveyed to prison, and the Bishops of Treves and Cologne were subjected to the same treatment without any warlike demonstrations from their followers. Verily, the prediction that a dangerous and extensive schism is impending over the Church of Rome, gives proofs of rapid confirmation.

☞ A BLADE subscriber at Powellton, Butte county, California, says: "The Spring Valley & Cherokee Mining Company cleaned up their side flumes the other day, after a month's run, and the result was $185,000. They expect to get from the main flume $600,000. Their capital stock is valued at $40,000,000, and they declare a monthly dividend of about 20 per cent."

SEWING MACHINE PATENTS.

We want inventors to be richly rewarded for the production of every useful improvement calculated to benefit mankind; but it often occurs, in patent rights, that the inventors receive little or no benefit from the products of their genius, while sharpers step in and make immense fortunes through the operations of the laws designed to protect and encourge inventions. While it is proper to encourage those who discover new, or improve upon old labor-saving machinery or implements, it is well not to carry this to excess and use the power to issue patents for levying an oppressive tax upon the people. A great monopoly has thus been kept up in sewing machines, and the people have been compelled to pay from three to five prices for machines, merely to place money in the pockets of the holders of the patents. What the people complain of is the extension of such patents after the patentees have been amply enriched through a monopoly enjoyed by virtue of their patents. With the wealth thus accumulated, the holders of profitable patents are enabled to bring strong influences to bear for the renewal of their monopolies, and they are too often successful. Just now, the holders of the "Wilson feed" patent are moving for an extension of their exceedingly profitable monopoly. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who uses rather plain English, thus speaks of the general method by which this class of legislation is procured and its tax upon the people in the case to which we have referred:

By means of this swindle of extended patents, contrary to law and decency, the people of this country are compelled to pay not less than $80,000,000 per annum more than would be necessary if the combination could not carry this legislation through Congress. About four years ago, the way by which this was accomplished became known to the writer. One hundred thousand dollars was placed at the command of the agent, who went to Washington, placed the money, as the Credit Mobilier stock was put, where it would do the most good, accomplished the object, and the patent was extended. From the statement in your paper, I see the same thing is now to be undertaken.

In the case of this particular "Wilson feed" patent, the facts show that no reasonable excuse exists for its extension. It is not held by the inventor, and it has already enriched those who hold it. The Chicago *Tribune* gives the history of this invention as follows:

The history of this "feed" patent is interesting. The invention was discovered by a man in Chicago, who filed his papers therefor and in time got his patent. He was poor, and while his application was pending, somebody belonging to the Sewing Machine Ring also applied for a patent on the same thing. This application was rejected, but the Sewing Machine Ring continued to use it. The Chicago patentee brought suit for infringement, and was put to an immense cost to prosecute his suits, and so heavy were these expenditures that he had to sell first one share and then another of his patent, until finally, when the term for which the patent was about expiring, the courts gave him a final judgment, awarding to his patent the priority of invention. At this time he had but a small interest in his patent left. The portions he had sold had all been purchased by the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. This Company finally surrendered the patent, taking a new one for an extended term. The managers of the Patent Office had all changed in the meantime, and the original inventor found himself at the end of 14 years without a patent or any income, while his adversary during that same time collected a royalty for the "feed" improvement from every machine made in the country. Some years ago Congress again extended this patent—we suppose for seven years. Preparations are now making for another renewal.

While we would not do injustice to any inventor, or his assignee, the interests of the people require a reasonable limit to a monopoly which affects the interests of all classes of persons. The majority of the purchasers of sewing machines are poor people, and they are required to pay enormous profits to those having exclusive privileges in the manufacture and sale of machines. The actual cost of a machine, exclusive of the table, is said to be but $11, while tables can be built at from $2 50 to $15, according to style and quality. Thus it will be seen that machines which now sell at from $60 to $125 should be sold at from $15 to $35. Of course, so long as Congress consents to the extension of patents on sewing machines, just that long must the people pay unreasonable prices for these articles, which have become a necessity in every family. The same machines which are sold in this country for $50, $60, $70, $80, and $90, are sent abroad and sold in England and Germany at from $25 to $35. This serves to show the profits paid to the holders of the patents, and since they have no just claim against the people for a continuance of their monopoly, we hope to see it abolished at the earliest possible period.

☞ Saint BRIGHAM "talks right out in meetin'," when he reminds his followers of their short-comings. In a recent discourse, he told them they were "a lot of poor, miserable creatures tending Babylonward like a mighty flood," and said:

Some of you will say you are co-workers with Jesus. I say you lie. The time will come when you will say, "Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name, and done many marvelous works?" and He will say, "You have acted the fool; yet withal, you are the best Latter Day Saints there are." Boys whose fathers are good men—men who pay considerable tithing,, will go out out to Floche and drink whisky, get drunk, and shame the Gentiles in profanity. Then they will come home and are held in full fellowship—pretty good fellows(?) Poor, miserable cusses, not fit for any society."

His concluding remarks were exceedingly complimentary to the average American Congressman and preacher, and as they may be interested in knowing what Saint BRIGHAM thinks of them, we quote his language:

We want to control your time and labor so that we shall be able to redeem Zion when the time may come. Give me money enough, and I can buy the whole United States. I can buy all of Congress. I can buy all the preachers in the United States. Give them their bread and butter and they will preach any doctrine. There may be a few honorable exceptions. The priests have no faith in their religions. We want to organize the people in co-operation to raise grain, cotton, cattle, and everything that is necessary for our sustenance. We want to manufacture everything that is needed for our own use.

☞ California ranks first and Ohio second in the production of wine in this country, the former leading the latter to the extent of one and a half millions of gallons.

☞ The journals throughout the West show no little interest in the inauguration of direct shipments from this city to Europe. They see in it the promise of very great advantages in the future.

☞ The Hong Kong, China, correspondent of the New York *World* thinks the American Protestant Churches should send more learned and able men as missionaries to China, if they would have success in converting that people to Christianity. The correspondent says:

I have been amused lately by reading some of the reports which have been sent to America and England by the missionaries who have chosen this field in which to gather in the benighted. For pure impudence commend me to a foreign missionary. I am a fair observer of the life around me, and I fail to see any remarkable conversions which justify the high-sounding letters which are sent to your missionary societies. When it comes to an argument the astute Chinaman, as a general thing, floors your missionary. I would not be understood as writing anything to the prejudice of Christianity. The trouble is not with the religion, but with men who represent it. An exception must be made in the case of Catholics, who generally send to us men of education as well as faith. But the Protestant missionaries, as a general thing, are far inferior in intellect to the men whom they assume to teach, and the result is, as I have noted above, that conversions are few and far between. If your missionary societies really want to convert China let them send us men who have something besides prayers and faith to back them up. For your Chinaman is like everybody else; he wants to know whereof he hears and sees. He will not be satisfied with the mere dictum of a missionary. I simply throw this out as hint to the Bible societies.

While it is doubtless true that the churches find it difficult to either get or spare able ministers for missionary work, it is believed they are, as a rule, sincere, earnest, and pious men, and competent to discharge their duties acceptably. The *World's* correspondent is doubtless under the influence of prejudice; nevertheless, it is well to know what is said and thought upon both sides of the question, for there may be necessity for greater care in the selection of men for missionary work.

☞ Italian correspondents have recently found a prolific theme in their imaginary exposure of so-called "art frauds," which they aver are committed by Mr. STORY, Miss HOSMER, and all the American sculptors in Italy less celebrated than these prominent artists. They assert that much of the fame which has brought these persevering workers world wide celebrity is factitious, since they employ skilled artisans to execute their works, to such an extent that more or less of their merit is due to the mechanical genius of the latter. Evidently these writers forget that the design and the conception of a work of art stamps it with the insignia of originality. Much of the rough labor required in the mechanical processes of sculpture is a severe tax upon the physical strength, and it would be folly for the inventor to thereby exhaust his powers. Therefore, most sculptors reside in Italy, because cheapness and abundance of labor is such that they can better afford to employ workmen to carry out their designs than exhaust their own physical powers in doing so. Unless it can be demonstrated that the intellectual conception of a statue came from the workman's mind, he cannot claim the merit of its invention any more than the mechanics who executed the designs of Professor MORSE can claim to have invented the telegraph.

☞ Many of the statements made by the Confederate authorities during the late war, and believed both in the North and the South at the time and subsequently, are now entirely refuted upon investigation, among others the one that the North in every engagement outnumbered the South at least two to one, and even three and four to one. This numerical advantage, it is now demonstrated, was as often on the side of rebels as the Royal troops, even when the latter were victorious, demonstrating that the science of war and individual bravery contributed as greatly to our success as our superior executive ability in providing the sinews of war, by the proper maintenance of our armies. In his statement before the Joint Committee on the conduct of the war, General ROSENCRANS testified that it was clearly proven during the battle of Chickamauga, and confirmed by subsequent information and events, that the rebel forces outnumbered the North two to one, the recent statement made by General BRAGG to a St. Louis reporter to the contrary being contradicted from one of his own officers, captured in the fight, and other credible authority, whose advantages for observation in the rear of the rebel lines were such as to preclude the idea of misrepresentation, and who told the truth when nothing farther could be gained by falsehood.

☞ The widow of the late HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, the historian, and compiler of Anglo-American literature and Indian reminiscences, has presented a petition to the New York Legislature, praying that body to erect a monument to her husband's memory. The metropolitan press generally condemn action of this kind, saying that the DOUGLAS monument in Illinois manifests the inefficiency of legislative aid in similar movements, and deprecate the voting of money for the erection of monuments by State Legislatures, believing that where memorials of this kind are merited, they should be raised by private individual effort, and by the friends and admirers of those whom it is designed thus to honor. This seems to us a reasonable, an enlightened, and a just view of such matters. It would, indeed, be a most dangerous precedent to establish for State governments to use the public funds for the erection of marble monuments to the distinguished dead, leading not only to waste and extravagance, but also to the inauguration of an example by which large sums might be expended upon unworthy objects, since our heroes are so numerous, and public opinion is so divided in regard to their merits, that if all were to have monuments erected to their memory by State and municipal corporations, needful improvements demanded for the good of the living must necessarily suffer greatly thereby.

☞ Judge DRUMMOND has recently rendered an important decision relating to fire insurance. He held that the mere verbal request to have a fire policy renewed, is invalid, unless the premium is paid upon the renewal. The importance of this will be seen when it is remembered that many agents merely take verbal renewals at the expiration of a policy, and then render bills in time for making their monthly reports. No agent has a right to waive the terms set forth in the policy, and persons interested would do well to bear the fact in mind.

One of the inflation papers threatens that the Senators from Ohio, Michigan and some of the other States who voted against an expansion of the currency shall not be returned. But it so happens that if this were made the issue in the States thus mentioned it is precisely the reason why they would be returned. If anything is clear it is that the public sentiment of each one of them is emphatically against inflation.—*Albany Journal.*

It may be possible that the Albany *Journal* knows the sentiments of the people of Ohio and Michigan better than the residents of those States, but we do not believe it. From our knowledge of public sentiment in the two States named, we have not a doubt that four-fifths of the voters are in favor of an increase of currency. In Cincinnati, the only place in Ohio where an effort was made to influence Congress and the President in favor of contraction, all of the leading manufacturers, representing thousands of men and millions of capital, signed a call for a public meeting to express their desire for an increase of currency. There can be no doubt but the masses of the people in that city, and all over the State, are well convinced that the prosperity of the country must suffer a severe check under existing financial embarrassments. In this part of Ohio, nineteen twentieths of the people are for an increase of currency. Long before the panic, the board of Trade of this city unanimously adopted a series of resolutions expressing the belief that the volume of currency was inadequate to meet the wants of the people. The same feeling prevails throughout Michigan, and wherever manufacturing and agricultural pursuits are carried on. We do not profess to know what is public sentiment among the masses of people throughout the State of New York, yet we should not be surprised to learn that a large majority feel the necessity for an increase of currency. Such is certainly true of the Middle and Western States, and those in the Eastern States who are not lenders of money must also feel that an increase of currency is demanded by the best interests of the country.

☞ BAYARD TAYLOR finds no more enjoyment in traveling in Egypt than in Italy and Southern Europe. He writes that the expense of living has increased full fifty per cent. in the sleepy land of the Pharaohs since 1852, and evidently does not regard this as a progressive symptom. A voyage up the mysterious Nile costs two, if not three times as much as then, the Egyptians, like the Germans, the French and other European people, having caught the infectious idea that Americans are made of money and travel only for the sake of spending it profusely. The romantic spirit of youth which gave the rosy tint to Mr. TAYLOR'S descriptions of travel a quarter of a century since, has evidently departed with advancing years and accumulated riches, and he now writes like one who has ceased to find enjoyment in those paths where it formerly, to him, existed in that exuberance of fancy, native only in the imagination of a young, ardent and poetic temperament. Nothing gives such a realizing sense of the stern reality of travel as age, dyspepsia, and the inordinate greed of landlords, guides, shop-keepers and the army of sharks who draw their sustenance from the unprotected traveler.

☞ In referring to the proposition for the General Government to appropriate $1,000,000 towards the Centennial Exposition, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

The Commission will probably take this if it can get it; but we advise the Commission not to depend any longer on Congress. We believe that the people of the country, and especially the citizens of this city and State, will contribute the whole of the required amount, if other and more energetic measures are adopted for reaching them. There are thousands of men in our own State who are in good circumstances who have not yet given a dollar, but who will give if they can be approached and asked to contribute, and there are also tens of thousands more in other parts of the land who will give something to the fund. Let us now attempt to obtain from these people the necessary sum, and let us begin with a determination, expressed in the hearing of the whole nation, that the Centennial shall be celebrated with all the magnificence allotted to it, despite the meanness and selfishness and want of patriotism of the politicians who form a majority of the lower House of Congress. We know that this is the wish of our own people, and we believe it will be the resolution of the gentlemen to whom the affairs of the Centennial enterprise are entrusted.

☞ Dr. FROTHINGHAM recently preached a sermon on cremation, in which he pronounced not only in favor of burning the dead, but predicted that "bury or burn" would become the immediate future test question between "superstition and rationalism," saying that though the subject was a new one, having arisen at the Vienna Exposition, it had attracted universal attention, and discussions upon it had spread swiftly, suddenly and deeply, materialists and spiritualists, and those who believe in nothing and everything, alike advocating it. This age is distinguished by its searching inquiry into all the conditions of human life, and the disposal of the dead was but a branch of the general discussion in the interests of the living. As for the dead it mattered little to them, while to the living it mattered much.

☞ Cable dispatches announce the death of the veteran French advocate and author, CHARLES JEAN MARIE LUCAS, celebrated for his devotion to the subject of prison reform and the abolition of capital punishment. He was the author of several standard works on the subject, which have been translated into numerous modern languages, and held various offices under the French Government, as Inspector of Prisons, President of the Council of Inspection and General of Prisons. In 1852 he received the cross of the Legion of Honor. Of late years he lived in the retirement of private life, but took great interest in reformatory and humanitarian measures.

☞ It is claimed by Washington specials that New Mexico will be admitted as a State. The House Committee have reported favorably upon the subject, and the project is endorsed by a majority of the Senate.

☞ It is now expected that only $1,000,000 will be asked this year for the Centennial, which will be ample for the present use of the managers. With this reduction in the amount asked, it is believed all will pay.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The indications are that the Postal Committee will report a bill increasing the salaries of Postmasters in the large cities. It is likely New York will be fixed at $7,000, and each of the following cities a $6,000, namely: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and New Orleans. It is also proposed to fix the salaries at all the other offices on the basis of each quarter's business.

So contraction only comes in when the people demand additional currency for the transaction of business. Expanding salaries and other expenses and cutting down currency to reduce prices, makes a double expansion to the salaries and a double contraction of business. That may be the road to general prosperity, but it will be difficult to make the people believe it.

☞ We are thrown from a snow-laden atmosphere into a summer heat—from a shivering, freezing condition, into a boiling heat—so suddenly that we can scarcely get rid of the last shiver before throwing off our coats to avoid melting. The same state of affairs has characterized the introdution of a heated period in Europe. In Paris and London, the weather is reported to have been hotter during April than they generally have it in July. This sudden and unheralded hot period is not only exceedingly uncomfortable, but it must prove very trying to those who are suffering from impaired health.

☞ Under a recent decision in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, dentists are required to pay a royalty to the Goodyear Dental Vulcan Company, for using vulcanized rubber in making teeth. It will be remembered that the dentists throughout the country combined for the purpose of resisting this royalty, but the case at Boston may be regarded as a final verdict against them. It is said they will be required to pay $300,000 per year.

☞ The rapid growth of cities is not confined to this country. Berlin, in 1690, had 21,000 inhabitants; in 1808, 220,000; in 1857 the number had increased to 460,000, and the last census of 1873 established a population of very near 1,000,000. Vienna has also risen from a city of 175,000 inhabitants in 1754, and 476,000 in 1857, to 1,000,000 in the present year.

☞ Mrs. LOCKWOOD made application for admission to the bar of the Court of Claims, in Washington, but it was decided that her application could not be granted, because she was a woman. Either the case will be taken to the Supreme Court, or Congress will be called upon to provide the necessary legal authority for such an innovation upon past customs.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* thinks no more currency is needed, and that there is no business depression, but it states that first-class carpenters in that city, who were employed a year ago at $3 per day, are now glad to get $1.50 per day, and that this decline in the cost of labor runs through the whole scale of employments.

☞ In consequence of the many fires originating from the careless use of matches, Denmark has made it illegal to manufacture matches in that country which will ignite except when drawn upon specially prepared surfaces. Such a law in this country would save an immense amount of property from destruction by fire each year.

☞ An idea of the depreciation of property in the Southern States may be conceived from the fact that in Houston county, Georgia, a plantation of 2,180 acres, which before the war would readily have brought $25,000, was sold four years ago for $12,000, and last month was re-sold at auction for $2,129, less than a dollar an acre.

☞ The new liquor license bill of Mississippi has been signed by the Governor of that State and therefore has become a law. It contains a proviso requiring a majority of adult men and women to sign a petition for a license before one can be granted in any city, town or village of the State.

☞ The great reduction in the price of steerage passengers from Liverpool to New York, must give a powerful momentum to immigration. London telegrams of the 21 announce that steerage passengers are, from that date, to be booked from Liverpool to New York for $18.

☞ The Brooklyn Board of Education have issued an order prohibiting any child afflicted with a contagious disease from attending school until a certificate can be produced from the attending physician stating that the child has recovered. That is a commendable precaution.

☞ The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "Everywhere it is bound to come, sooner or later. A bill has just been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature, providing for the political enfranchisement of all women who pay taxes, and the prospects of its passage are said to be excellent."

☞ Here is Democratic harmony and brotherly love for you. The New York *World* says the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is edited by drones, while the *Enquirer* says the *World* is edited by thieves. The worst of it is, they are probably both correct.

☞ The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "Mark this: The defeat of the Centennial Appropriation may retard, but it will not seriously interfere with the final success of the great enterprise. Pennsylvania is in earnest in this matter."

☞ JEWETT, Democrat, and HANNING, Liberal, were the only Ohio Representatives in Congress who voted for the Centennial appropriation. What of it? Why not forget that the nation was ever born?

☞ A Missouri Judge has immortalized himself by deciding that a woman does not become an old maid until she reaches thirty-five. It makes no difference where the stake is stuck, they never get by it.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to
BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE, should be addressed to
LOCKE & JONES, Propr's,
Or THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,
73 Madison Street, - - - TOLEDO, O.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.

Dealers in
Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, June 19th, 1874, at which time said bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and constructing a Howe Truss Bridge of 85 feet span across Ten Mile Creek, on the North and South Road, between Sections 31 and 32 Washington Township.

The abutments to be of stone masonry, with pile foundations.

Bidders may propose for the entire work, or the pile, masonry or superstructure separately.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's Office.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, }
Toledo, May 6th, 1874. }

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, June 19th, 1874, at which time the bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and building two Strain Beam Bridges of 50 feet span each, 16 feet roadway, with stone abutments and wooden center pier, across Swan Creek, at Monclova Village.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's Office, after June 1st, 1874.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

By order of the County Commissioners.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas County, Ohio, }
Toledo, May 6th, 1874. }

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION
Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at
OAK GROVE FARM,
(NEAR TOLEDO,)
In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Morton's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Buirush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21, Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:25. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Minty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE.
Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

SPECIAL MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Horace Holcomb vs. Charles B. Swain et al. } U. S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued from said Court in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I shall, at the door of the Court House, in Toledo, in Lucas County, Ohio, in said District, on the

27TH DAY OF JUNE, 1874,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands and tenements to-wit: That piece of ground containing 1 87 100 acres more or less in the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, bounded on the north by Hamil on street in said city, on the west by the center line of Ewing street continued, on the south by Swan creek and Humboldt street, and on the east by a line parallel with the center line of Ewing street and distant therefrom far enough to embrace 1 87 100 acres of land, being the piece on the Marston map of Toledo marked "P. Lenk." 1 87-100 acres.

Also that other piece of ground described as follows: Commencing at a point 317 77 100 feet westerly from the west line of Lenk street, and 226 feet southerly from the south line of Hamil on street, thence westerly on a line parallel with said south line of Hamilton street to the shore of Swan creek, thence at right angles to the center line of the channel of Swan Creek, thence southeasterly along said channel down said creek to a point from which a line run northerly will strike the point of commencement at a right angle with the first mentioned line, thence northerly one said right angle line to the place of beginning, being bounded on the south and west by Swan creek, north by Humboldt street, and east by line parallel with Lenk street and 317 77-100 feet distant therefrom, both of said parcels being situate in the south half of section two, town three, United States reserve, and the last parcel being all that part of said south half south of Humboldt street, north of the center of Swan creek, and west of the west line of land conveyed to Anton Zahm by deed recorded in volume 61 of deeds of said county, page 38a, said last parcel to be divided by the center line of Elizabeth street continued to Swan creek, and the pieces each side of said line to be sold separately.

Appraised as follows, viz: That piece of ground containing 1 87-100 acres, more or less, being 1 9 10 acres dry land above described at $1,500 an acre, that piece of ground above described lying east of the center line of Elizabeth street continued to Swan creek, containing 5 2 10 acres of dry land, at $14 300; Also, that piece of ground above described lying west of the center line of Elizabeth street continued to Swan creek, containing 2 8 10 acres of dry land, at $1,200.

The above mentioned acres of dry land are made to the water line of Swan creek as appears by survey and plats in possession of the undersigned.

M. C. O'CONNOR,
Special Master Commissioner.
RUSSELL & GOSSARD, Comp'ts Solicitors.
Toledo, May 14th, 1874.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

S. W. A., Badger Hill, Ia.—There are numerous establishments in the country for canning small fruits, vegetables, green corn etc. One such is located at Toledo, another at St. Louis, several at Baltimore, and many of the people of New Jersey drive a very profitable trade in that line. The business is good and generally remunerative, and there is a fair and steady demand for goods that are well put up.—Why did you neglect to give your full name?

J. E. A., Gerard, Kan.—Thomas W. Knox, who wrote the interesting series of letters from abroad which appeared in the BLADE last year, said, in regard to seasickness: The night before you are going to sail, take a blue pill—ten grains—just before going to bed. When you get up in the morning take, the first thing, a bottle of citrate of magnesia. Then eat your breakfast, and go on board ship, and I will wager four to one that you will not be seasick a moment. (Letters from Abroad, Weekly BLADE, May 8, 1873.

E. D. M., Baldwin's, Mich.—We should hold that an election could not take place on what was expressly understood as an informal ballot. Such a ballot is similar in nature to the action of a parliamentary body when in committee of the whole. It is designed more to ascertain what the wishes of the body are, than to constitute a formal expression of such wishes.

A. G., Cherry Valley, N. Y., would like to have some reliable man living in the Shenandoah Valley tell him, through the BLADE, the price of land in that locality; the demand for mechanics, especially wagon makers; and the wages paid, kinds and character of timber, etc.

TOM JONES, Wichita, Kan.—Your question in regard to the Louisville Library scheme was answered in a previous issue.—We do not comprehend your question relative to the dam and the back water. Can you not make it a little plainer?—Your question regarding advertisement has been answered by mail.

MRS. M. F. M., Clay City, Ill., says: "Two weeks ago I sent you a poem for publication in the BLADE, if considered worthy. Will you please tell me whether it is accepted or not?" Most certainly, if you will only tell us what was its title.

R. R., Exira, Iowa.—We believe that a law granting a pension to the survivors of the War of 1812 has just passed Congress, though we think it has not yet been signed by the President.

J. LAWTON, Owaneco, Ill.—We will send you the three publications named in your letter of inquiry for $4.00.

F. T. C., (no address) sends the BLADE some lines entitled "In the Dell," which are not without merit. But why is it necessary to repeat to "F. T. L." that no editor can or will pay any attention to anonymous articles? We never publish anything from an unknown source.

E. R. S., (no address) sends a poem for LOCKE'S MONTHLY asking that it be returned if not used. But unfortunately, E. R. S. does not give the title of his poem in his letter, and as the two have been separated, neither gives any clue to the other.

MRS. A. W. L., Garrettsville, O.—Yo Semite is pronounced as spelled, making a syllable for each vowell, with the accent on the first syllable of the last word thus, *Sem-i-te*.—The phrase "seven leagued boots" arises, no doubt, from the old fable of the giant who had a pair of boots which enabled him to take steps seven leagues in length.

H. W. W., Toledo, O., asks how the name of the city, Pittsburgh (Pa.,) was spelled in the original charter and whether or not the final "h" has been added of late years? We shall be obliged to any of our Pittsburgh readers who will answer these questions.

M. K., Elm Grove, (No State.)—We think that neither the grapes nor the climate of this country would be found suitable to the manufacture of raisins; that is to say by the natural process.—What are called "currants" of the small fruits sold under that name by grocers, are not currents at all but small and immature grapes. They were first exported from Corinth and "currents" in this case is only a corruption of that name.—Cherries and the common currents, with a little care to avoid worms, may be readily dried in the sun or in a fruit dryer specially for the purposes.—For [illegible] head you would find the ordinary red pepper as good as cayenne. We do not know anything that will keep dried goods from "crocking," (i. e. rubbing off) after they are colored. We are inclined to think that if the dyeing is properly done, there will be no trouble of that kind.—So long as a patent for any article is in effect, any person making or using the patented article without the consent of the patentee or his agent, would be liable for an infringement. But in order that any person shall gain such control of his patent he must swear that he is (or believes himself to be) the original inventor and if the article has been in general use for two years it is not patentable.

J. E. P., White's Mills, W. Va.—Locust timber has been used to a considerable extent for ship-building purposes; it makes excellent posts for fencing, and for foundation timber, and for uses requiring strength and durability it is very valuable.—We cannot give you the names of any large dealer on the Ohio river.

AN ENQUIRER, Bryan, O.—If you will send us your full name and address we will mail you copies of the May and June FARM JOURNAL, both of which contain articles on the culture of peanuts.—Your other questions will receive early attention.

TEACHER, Memphis, Tenn.—According to the last circular of information issued by the National Bureau of Education the total amount of donations and bequests received by ninety-four institutions in the year 1873 was $4,216,886, of which $1,659,977 may be used for general purposes, $1,346,706 as endowment funds, $580,610 for building purposes, $289,000 for professorships, and the balance for several special purposes named. The new Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., received $500,000 (the largest benefaction); the college of New Jersey, Princeton, $388,000; Columbian University, Washington, D. C., $260,000; Yale College, $196,281; Cornell University, $185,000; Bates College, Lewiston, Me., $117,000; Harvard University, $155,675; California State University, $137,000; Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., $119,000; Albion College, Albion, Ill., $110,000; and Wells College for Women, Aurora, N. Y., and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., each $100,000.

A. P., (no address)—You might send to J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, for a copy of Bargen's Standard Speaker, price $2.50. You will find it a very good work.—We don't know of any book from the study of which you can become a good teacher, any more than you could learn to play the flute by written instructions alone. But you will find it a good plan to subscribe for a well-edited educational monthly. (You give us no address, so we cannot even tell what State you live in, or advise you as to the different educational publications of the different States.—The difference between true and bank discount is not very great, or very hard to comprehend. Bank discount deducts from the face of a note due in the future, the simple interest of the entire sum for the given time; while simple discount is such a sum as would equal the interest for the given time of the amount received. To illustrate: Suppose you present at the bank your note for $101, payable in one year, without interest. The obliging cashier offers to discount it for you at ten per cent. You accept the offer, and he hands you $90, the proceeds of your note for $1.0 the ten per cent. is deducted. At the end of the year you call at the bank and pay $100, which is principal and discount of the sum you owed. But you will notice that the obliging cashier has not only charged you ten per cent. on the $90, the money of the bank of which you had the use for a year, but he also charged you *interest on the discount*, that is to say, interest on the ten dollars which you never received. For it is quite plain that ten per cent. interest on the $90 which you used would only be $9, and the whole of your indebtedness would only be $99. But suppose the bank had cashed your note by the rule of simple discount, he then would have paid you a sum which, after adding the interest on itself for one year at ten per cent., would be equal to $100. That is, to be more definite, he would pay you for your note $90.90 and a fraction (nine mills) having deducted the simple discount for one year at ten per cent., which on that amount would be $9.09 and a fraction (one mill.) You will readily see that the interest on the former sum at ten per cent. for one year would just equal the latter. So you will notice that the cashier receives ninety cents and a fraction more by the first process than by the last, said ninety cents representing the difference in the instance cited between bank and true discount. Does our explanation make it clear to you?

S. D. P., Northwest, Ohio.—In the ballot for trustee of the Cemetery Association under the circumstances you describe, there seems to have been no rule or understanding as to what should be necessary to a choice. In the greater part of the parliamentary bodies of the day, it is usual to make the majority of all votes cast requisite to an election, where there are more than two candidates. (See recent election of U. S. Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature.) But in all elections in Ohio, if we mistake not, a plurality of votes cast, constitutes an election. Hence, in the instance you cite, we should hold that the candidate receiving thirteen votes was elected, even though there were thirteen other votes cast against him for various candidates; for the reason that this would be in accordance with the prevalent usage, in the absence of any specific rule to the contrary.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1874.

The vote in the House against the appropriation for the centennial exhibition was pretty strong, (138 to 92,) but still I do not regard it as the final disposition of that question. It is a shameful conclusion, however, and the more so because, if everybody is right, it is to be attributed to the fear which members have of the approaching election. The majority do not feel quite happy over their triumph, and, instead of clinching their action, allowed the bill to be referred back to the Committee. It will not, I think, be brought up again at this session, but it is the general feeling that the appropriation will be made at the short session, beginning in December.

The debate on the centenary has been very interesting, and has brought out some of the finest speeches of the session. One of the most noteworthy is that of Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, known as a persistent protectionist, but a man of wide information and of distinguished ability. It was not a *spread eagle* speech, and had nothing to say about the blood of our fathers or the grandeur of the republic; but it *did* open up the advantages of a national or international exhibition, and made it very plain that such a gathering of industries would not be an idle show, and that three millions thus expended would yield richer results than any similar sum expended since the foundation of the government.

Did it ever occur to our timorous members of Congress that a good thing will bear advertising? We have merchants and venders of patents and medicines who have made great fortunes in that way. The Presbyterian elder who runs the New York Ledger sometimes pays a thousand dollars to have the word Ledger repeated a thousand times. A friend of mine once asked him if it was not wicked folly to waste money in that way, and if half a column would not do just as well. The old fox replied; "If I had used only half a column you would never have asked that question."

Whatever makes the world ask questions about America, whatever turns attention to our resources, to our liberties, to the raw material which we have for making wealth and building happy homes adds to our population, to our commerce, to the value of our industries and to our general well being; and so I could not help thinking, while Mr. Kelley was so grandly developing the advantages to be derived from this great international show, that it would be worth ten fold its cost as a means of advertising to the nations what we can produce, what we have to sell, and what energies we possess for future development.

In this connection I may say that Mr. Kelley called attention to statements showing that every emigrant brings to the country an average sum of money of about $800, besides his muscles and his brains. Perhaps the BLADE can tell us how many emigrants it would take to make up this sum of $3,000,000. But the BLADE cannot tell us how much we reap from the brains of those who thus come to us. It cannot estimate in dollars the services of such men as John Ericsson, whose head and hand gave us the monitor which won our victory on the 9 h of March, 1862.

The world knows very little about America, and we have a great deal to advertise and much that needs to be advertised to our own people. Mr. Kelley says that we wonder because foreigners know so little about us, while we really know very little about ourselves. Who knew, before he mentioned it, twenty millions worth of the eggs of the silk worm had been trundled over the Pacific Railroad for the nations in Europe? Who knew that Arkansas could furnish us with chalcedony more marvelous for its beauty and more inexhaustible in its supply than that which has made the village of Chalcedon so famous? Who knew that the red ruby was more abundant in North Carolina than in any country of Europe? Who knows the exent and value of our copper mines, our iron mines, our silver and our gold?

Then, be it remembered, that this proposed Fair is a pretty big advertisement, and will naturally draw to itself an immense store of information, and teach our enterprising people exactly where they can best bestow their labors to make them most effective in results.—We shall have specimens of metals and minerals, of fruits and grasses and grains that we never dreamed of seeing, and shall add to these, the products and ideas of older nations, all of which will be an education to us.

The building for the main pavilion of the Exhibition is to be constructed on the plans of Messrs Vaughn & Radford, of New York, the arches and frame of iron, the roof of corrugated iron, but the fronts of brick. The cost is estimated by the acre at $182 000, and as the smallest dimension named is over 18 acres, the whole cost will be $3 362 000.

The Machinery Hall is to be also mainly of iron and to have an iron corrugated roof. The cost is estimated at $128,000 per acre, and as it is to cover 7 acres, the cost will be $896 000. The Agricultural Hall, covering 4 acres, is estimated to cost $512 000, and the Horticultural buildings $200,000. These constitute the main structures, and with the other expenses, may be tabled as follows:

Main Pavilion, 18 acres	$3,362,000
Machinery Hall, 7 acres	896,000
Agricultural Hall, 4 acres	512,000
Horticultural Department	200,000
Fine arts, paintings, stationery, &c.	500,000
General administration (3 years)	500,000
Water, gas, grading, fencing, &c.	1,000,000
25 per cent added to cover errors	1,750,000
	$8,750,000

The resources, including the three millions asked from the government are as below:

From the United States		$3,000,000
Appropriated by the Common Council of Philadelphia		1,000,000
Estimated receipts		2,500,000
State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelpeia (art building)		500,000
State of New Jersey (appropriated)		100,000
Sale of materials		500,000
Subscriptions to April 8	$1,734,440	
Others guaranteed	240,000	
From Pennsylvania and Philadelphia	300,000	
From the States	500,000	2,774,440
		$10,374,440

This makes the resources greater than the expenses by a million and a half, and seems to be pretty conclusive evidence that the government appropriation will be sufficient to secure the splendid success of the exhibition. Such buildings and the wide attention which will necessarily be called to the exhibition must do more to make us known abroad and to make us known among ourselves than any other means could do, and the result must be to quicken our energies, increase our commerce, add to our thirst for intelligence, and greatly promote our general well being. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1874.

The new Currency bill, reported from the Senate Committee, is not the result of a compromise between the extremes, and is not satisfactory to the *trinity*. When it was reported, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, who is one of them, took particular pains to state his dissent. He said: "There are provisions in the bill in which the Committee are united—free banking, for instance, which I have advocated, is incorporated, and met my ready approval. There are other features, however, that do not meet the approval of the minority. I hope it may be understood that the Committee are not unanimous on the bill."

The bill is not, however, such a bill as the majority would have sanctioned, had they not been solicitous to secure the support of the minority. The free banking feature, as Mr. Ferry says, was generally concurred in, but those features of the bill which cast a sidelong glance at specie payments were not approved. It is hoped, however, that enough of the expansionists will be satisfied with it to give it the necessary majority.

The second section provides that the banks shall no longer be required to keep on hand any reserves for the protection of their circulation, but that their reserves shall be determined by the amount of their deposits. The effect of this provison must be to release a considerable amount of U. S. notes, while at the same time it must be a measure of elasticity. When money is easy and deposits increase, the banks must increase their reserves—when there is a panic and the deposits are drawn down, the re the reserves may be paid out, and will thus be a measure of relief. The section also provides that each band must keep as a part of its reserve three-fourths of the coin of its bonds. This was in the former bill and is a measure for the gradual accumulation of coin.

Section three provides that the banks shall keep their reserves in their own vaults; which must be a measure of contraction, as they were formerly kept in the banks of the redemption cities and were used there for the redemption of their notes and also for deposits on which they received interest and which became the basis of loans.

Section five provides that all National Banks shall loan 5 per cent. of their circulation on deposit in the Treasury at Washington for the redemption of their notes, in large sums; and when these notes are redeemed and returned to the banks the banks must replace them with greenbacks. There is also a provision (in section 6) by which banks, at any time man redeem their bonds and so diminish their capital.

[illegible] 80 the circulation of greenbacks [illegible] and free banking is provided for every million of bank bills [illegible] the Treasury half a million of greenbacks are to be cancelled, and [illegible] to go on till the greenback circulation is reduced to $300,000,000. This, of course, is a measure for large expansion. When the whole $82,000,000 of greenbacks are withdrawn the effect will be to increase the bank circulation over the present rate $164,000,000 which will be an expansion of $82,000,000.

Section nine looks toward specie payment. It provides that after January, 1877, greenbacks shall be received at the Treasury for bonds bearing five per cent. interest, payable in gold, and redeemable in gold after ten years. But the greenbacks so received may be reissued; and the effect will not therefore be to contract the currency; but as they will buy bonds payable in gold, the theory is that they will gradually approach nearer and nearer the value of gold, and when the bonds mature will be on a par with gold. The bill has not yet came up for discussion and action.

The anniversary of our Young Men's Christian Association, which took place last week, was a splendid success and filled its members with joy and its treasury with money. Thane Miller, from your State, was among the notables, and also Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The speech of the latter gave a large lift to his reputation.

Mr. Poland has got another anti-polygamy bill before the House which, it is to be hoped, will command the attention of that body. It is a well-considered measure, and would probably, if passed into a law, straighten some of the crooked places in Brigham Young's territory.

Gen. Chipman, the delegate of this District in Congress, has made a report from the District Committee in favor of an appropriation of $110,000 to finish the Washington monument, carrying it up to the height of 400 feet. The Committee have examined into the condition of the foundation and find it sufficient for the superstructure. They also find that the society is free from debt, that they have a considerable amount of material on hand and some resources. The State of California has appropriated $1 000 per annum to be continued till the monument is completed. The State of New York has appropriated $10,000, the State of New Jersey $3,000, and the State of Minnesota $2,000, conditional on the proposed completion. There seems to be a demand that the monument shall be finished before the anniversary of our centenary.

The Howard Court has closed its sessions, and the *Chronicle* of this morning reports that it has exhonerated the General on all the charges, while it commends him for the faithful and conscientious execution of his great trust. This is what was generally expected, but the result will be a great gratification to his friends throughout the country.

BUCKEYE.

The extreme backwardness of the season here may be inferred from the fact that dogwood blossoms are just out and that apple blossoms, due about the middle of April, are now in their full. B.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

Jottings of Travel—Hartford, New Haven and Springfield—Nasby's Democratic Brother—Too Much Enterprise—The Place for Big Doughnuts.

BOSTON, May 7, 1874.

Since my last letter I have had to make a flying trip to New York, and to one who keeps his eyes and ears open there is enough happening in such a trip to make material for a dozen letters. Not that the distance is far—a couple of hundred miles—but that each man you meet can be made to contribute something to your scrap book, if you can but draw him out. I never occupy a whole seat and turn toward the window when people come in; on the contrary, I make the seat beside me look as inviting as possible, and am glad when some one occupies it.

I made the ride from Boston in the night, but went back in the daytime. It is a very pleasant ride at any time of year, and I always enjoy it. Between New York and New Haven, one catches glimpses of the Sound on his right, and has always handsome residences and grounds on the other side. The towns passed through are full of factories, and the track lined for miles with shops of various kinds. Foundries, lock factories, sewing machine, and cartridge manufactories are the main industries until you reach New Haven. Bridgeport, Conn., seen from the car windows seems to be mainly built up by sewing machine factories and little else. Here are made the Elias Howe, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines. But Bridgeport has numberless small shops, which probably do more to build it up than even these large ones. It is famous in these parts for being the dwelling place of the great showman P. T. Barnum. He has a beautiful place; elegant houses and handsome grounds. Eighteen miles farther east we come to New Haven. The cars make a graceful curve with the bay and stop in one of the meanest depots in the United States. It is dark, full of smoke, no visible means of getting in or out, and no signs anywhere telling you where to go. If you follow the crowd you will see a stair case leading up to the street level. The depot is a disgrace to the place. You cannot be in New Haven five minutes without noticing something strange about the people you meet. They are mostly young fellows; dressed in the highest style of dandyism, sporting nobby little canes and eyeglasses. In their faces you can read more wisdom than is contained anywhere else in the world. They not only show you that they know everything, but that it is somewhat oppressive to carry so much wisdom in their heads. You naturally enquire of the first policeman what these young fellows all do, and are informed they are Yale College students. That's what's the matter. Each one is a future Chief Justice, and the dignity of the office is already upon him. They all know a great deal more now than they will when they get out of here.

New Haven is a very pretty city when you get off its business streets. They are narrow, and the business houses are all very shabby looking affairs. But there are handsome parks and beautiful elms in other places that more than make up for the poor looking business blocks. There are a great number of manufacturing shops here and it is these, and not the Yale College, that have built up the city. It is probably the headquarters of the country for Carriages, and for Locks and Hardware.

Returning to the depot, after a stroll through the streets, you find the positions for seeing anything are all taken up by the nobby young men with canes and eye glasses, and you hope they are being admired enough to please them. If you enter into conversation with any of these young Lucifers you will be greatly surprised at the confidence with which they look forward to the future. One will tell you, with a hitch at his collar, that he intends to devote himself to literature. And, really, you feel as if literature ought to be proud. If you question him farther he will inform you he already "writes for the papers," and will probably at once open his memorandum book and show you a piece he wrote for "The Yale Record" upon "The Adjustment of"—any thing—nothing is too high for him to reach after, and to explain to the world. His piece reminds you of many such which you have thrown into the waste basket, but, of course, you do not tell him so. Never for a moment supposing he is doing you anything but a favor, he draws out a piece of poetry for your intellectual improvement. You look with amazement at "On the Old Cliff" and wonder what got into the boy. Of course you've seen reams of just such poetry. Part of it good and part of it execrable, and generally the good part is stolen from some famous writer.

The next young man is studying for the ministry, and he is already "circumspect in his daily walk and talk," which means that he talks from the bottom of his stomach, and is even more of a fop than the poor worldly young men. There is one consolation about these young chaps. They either learn something after they leave here, or else they are buried away in small towns where they can do but little harm.

At New Haven we leave the Sound and strike up the centre of the State. Meriden is another busy place—brittania and plated ware, coffee mills, lamps, &c., are made here. This is the place from which a prominent manufacturer sent his son to Europe. The boy being a little fast spent too much money and was ordered home. He was disgusted, and said: "It was a d—d poor concern that couldn't support one man in Europe." I agreed with him.

Another hour's ride brings you to Hartford, the capital of the State. It is a beautiful city and a wide-awake one. Hartford insurance companies are known throughout the world as being the best managed and the most reliable. Here are more factories, and large ones, Colt's pistol works, Sharp's rifle shops, Weed sewing machines, e.c., etc., There are more handsome buildings on Main street than in any other city of its size. The insurance buildings are more like palaces than business blocks. The *Courant*, the leading paper of the State, celebrated its one hundredth birth-day some years ago.

Above Hartford, the track runs by the side of the Connecticut River to Springfield. Every mile or two is a little village, where black smoke and puffing steam, show manufactories. In one, immense paper-mills; in another, carpet factories, covering acres of land; and so on. At Springfield, there is a delay of half an hour, and one is glad to stretch his legs by a walk up and down the street.

Springfield is more like a Western city than any place I have been in, East of Buffalo. The streets are not built up solidly, like Hartford, but are fast being so. The United States Arsenal and the railroad shops have built up the city. It is quite a railroad center, and will grow more in the next ten years than in the last. Many manufactories are starting and the people are enterprising. Insurance is quite a leading business, but the *Republican* has done more to make Springfield known throughout the country than aught else. It is the best paper in New England, and one of the best edited papers in the country.

From Springfield to Worcester is a couple of hours' ride on the Boston & Albany Railroad. Worcester is full of work shops and manufactories; almost everything is made here in the machine line, and new enterprises are starting daily. From every point of the city are smokestacks and chimneys and magnificent buildings below them. Boston is but an hour and a half's ride farther on. The number of factories along the track from Springfield to Boston are simply wonderful. Every few miles one is seen nestling at the foot of a hill. At first every town has a paper-mill, then it changes to boots and shoes and straw goods, etc. All these goods nearly are for Western trade, and ought to be manufactured in the Western States. When the Western farmer can find his market at his own door he will be independent of railroads and will save at both ends, on what he has to sell and on what he must buy.

I was somewhat amused at Hartford to see a man looking over my shoulder and spelling out the name of the paper I was reading. Thinking he would like to read it, I offered it to him.

"No," said he, "I can't read in the cars; but what paper is that?"

"This is last week's Toledo BLADE," I answered.

"Well, I thought so. I never saw it, but I've heard a good deal about it. Stranger, is that a Democratic or a Republican paper?"

"This is a Republican paper," I said.

"By gam, I knew it!"

"How do you mean?" I asked, puzzled.

"Why," said he, "Nasby writes for it, don't he?"

"Yes."

"And Nasby is a Democrat?"

"I believe he is."

"Well, there you are. Now, I am a Democrat, too, but if I was as big a fool as that old ass of a Nasby, I'd soak my head."

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? I mean just this: Why don't he write for a Democratic paper instead of a black one like this? Why does he keep sticking in whiskey into everything? One would suppose, to read his letters, that all a Democrat cared for was whiskey, but it's a lie! It's my belief he's bought up just to hurt the Democratic party."

"I should think he was too good a Democrat for that."

"Too good! I suppose the old fool means well, but that don't help it any. Every election the Hartford *Courant* has some of Nasby's letters in just to show what the Democrats want."

"That is rather hard."

"I should think it was. When I hear that Andy Johnson gave him a postoffice, I made up my mind he ought to be impeached. When we get another President, if he gives the old fool an office, I'll quit the party."

He got off at Windsor, and I did not see him again.

I supposed every one in these parts liked the Springfield *Republican*, but found one man who didn't. He got on at Thompsonville, and I offered him a *Republican* I had finished reading; but he handed it back when he read the name, saying:

"I don't want any news from that paper."

"I supposed everybody read it in these parts," I answered. "Has it been pitching into you?"

"Pitching into me? Great Cæsar! I should say it had. If it had only pitched into me, I wouldn't care. But just let me meet Bowles."

"You never make anything by striking an editor," I said; "better grin and bear it."

"Yes; that's all right for you to say; but just let me meet Bowles! I'll show him now to run a paper."

"What did he do?"

"Do? He did a good deal. Here's how it is: I often went up to Springfield on the last train at night, did my business in the evening, and came home on first morning train. Well, one night, I met an old crony and we went to Music Hall to the theater. When we came out we met two girls that Jim said were his cousins, but they wern't: it was all a fraud. I didn't know it, and when Jim offered his arm to one girl, I did the same to the other. They took us to their rooms, and I saw how it was. Of course I couldn't get right out, so I treated; then Jim treated; then the girls treated; in fact we were having a pretty good time, when some fellows came in and began to raise a row. In less than no time the police were in and had us. The next morning I was hauled before the court and fined $7.40. I didn't care much, because I gave a false name, and I knew my wife couldn't find it out, but the next morning I'll be eternally flunked if that *Republican* didn't have it all in and my own name too."

"Did your wife see it?"

"I should say she did."

"Did she make a fuss?"

"Fuss, Godfrey, Elisha! Are you married?"

"Yes."

"Then you know how it is. I have to go to Springfield in the daytime now. Just let me see Bowles!"

"But," said I, feeling I ought to take a newspaper's part, "You can hardly blame him, you know. It was only the proper enterprise."

"Enterprise! enterprise be d—d! There's such a thing as having too much enterprise."

I had to lie over an hour at South Framingham. You never stopped there, I suppose; I never did before. There's nothing to see there except some straw goods factories; but I was hungry and I went up to the lunch counter to get something to eat. Just as I got there I saw a man pick up a loaf of something and ask the price. "Five cents," was the answer. I looked again and saw they were immense doughnuts. I ordered a cup of coffee and took one. I had to hold on to it with both hands. It was an enormous fellow. I worked at it till train time and it wasn't half gone then, so I took it in the cars with me. After a while I was full, and still there was some left. I gave it to a hand organ man, and the last I saw of him he was playing before a store on Washington street and was still chewing on that doughnut. I was told the selectmen of South Farmingham played it upon tramps very shrewdly. When one wants a meal they give him a tract upon the blessings of poverty, and an order on the restaurant for a doughnut. When the tramp sees the doughnut he thinks there's a mistake and gets out of town at once, and the selectman chuckles over being only five cents out.

It's a great country this, great!

W. H. M.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

From Atchison to Granada Running Sketch of Lands in Central and Southern Kansas—Paying Farms and Pleasant Homes on the Western Prairies.

Special Correspondence Toledo BLADE.

WICHITA, KANSAS, May 11, 1874.

To the greater part of western home seekers, a description of lands lying between Atchison and Cottonwood Falls would lack in interest, as it is a country comparatively well known and well settled. But the two great Valley Regions of the Cottonwood and Arkansas Rivers, beginning with the former and extending westward to the Rocky Mountains which are now attracting so much attention, and to which so great a tide of emigration is now tending, cannot fail to interest the general reader, and will be treated, separately, as they contain entirely distinct features and present to the eye a striking difference in appearance and formation. But first let me observe that the rapidity of development of both of these vast regions is almost incredible. The shrill neigh of the iron horse has supplanted the grating squeak of the dry axle of the "Prairie Schooner." The traveler, reclining upon cushioned seats of a first-class passenger car, rolling over a road-bed fully equal to our own L. S. & M. S., gazing upon the ever changing land scapes, dotted here and there by the small but neatly painted farm houses, surrounded by the never failing peach orchard, now blushing with rich crimson dyes, will rarely consider that in the short space of four years, his predecessors, the owners of these self-same lovely homes, reached this beautiful rolling land in the white covered, bow sheltered, squeaking, groaning, slow-paced "Schooner of the Prairie," that this generous soil now heaving to its bosom the massive fields of grain, was then the lonely prairie, peopled only by the roaming red man and beaten by the hoof of the shaggy buffalo. The great civilizer, the railroad, has been the leading cause of this miraculous change, aided by nature's lavish gifts and the indomitable pluck of the emigrant. Here are no dense forests to clear, log heaps to burn, or stumps to grub. The everlasting fields lie ready for the plow alone to change to cultivated land. The climate is mild, the winter season being from six to eight weeks shorter than in the Middle and Western States. This difference is easily noted at this time of the year. On leaving Toledo (May 4 h) the temperature was such as to require heating of the cars. Through Indiana and Illinois the buds upon the more forward trees were scarcely perceptible, and yet in Missouri

> Leafy thickness was not yet
> Earth's naked breast to screen,
> Though every drippling branch was set,
> With shoots of tender green.

But after crossing the "great river" into the old Kaw state the change is at once striking and pleasing. Here spring in all its etherial mildness reigns. The orchards are in full bloom, the earth is covered with dense grasses and the trees along the streams casts a dense shadow from their lea

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

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Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts ½ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

ARKANSAS TROUBLES ENDED.

President GRANT yesterday issued a proclamation recognizing BAXTER as Governor of Arkansas and ordering all unlawful collections of persons to disperse. This proclamation was based upon the action of the State Legislature, the President recognizing that body as the only proper authority to decide a case of contest for the Governorship. It will be remembered that the Supreme Court recognized the authority of the Legislature to determine who was Governor, but subsequently a portion of that Court convened and declared BROOKS elected, as did also a lower Court. BROOKS was not disposed to hold his position in defiance of the President's proclamation, and it is probable that the troops are to-day seeking their home and that quiet once more reigns at the Capital of Arkansas.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The June number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY is up to time as promised, and is even more readable than usual. The table of contents will speak for it:

I. Galen Erwin's Help—Alfred Graham.
II. The Coral Polyp and its Home—Ernest Ingersoll.
III. Not Worth the Telling—A. Corbett Chase.
IV. First Love—Mary E. Neally.
V. The Paradise of the Pacific—Mrs. R. L. Segur.
VI. The Sorrows of A. J. Perkins—Mary Hartwell.
VII. In and About Halle.—Mrs. Sue M. D. Fry.
VIII. Two Pictures—E. T. M.
IX. An Elephant Kraal—MacMillan's Magazine.
X. In Season and Out of Season—Eleanor Kirk.
XI. Yesterday—C. Brock.
XII. On Name and Race in England—Pop. Science Monthly.
XIII. A Golden Curl—Ella F. Mosby.
XIV. A Gold Coast Tragedy—St. Paul's Magazine.
XV. Sex in Education—English Magazine.
XVI. In a Cobbler's Shop—Miss E. L. Troutman.
XVII. Old Times and New—D. R. Locke.
XVIII. Childhood in Japan.
XIX. Notes and Comments—By the Editor.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL contains, in every number, articles prepared on special subjects by practical and experienced men, which are more than worth the subscription price for a year. The JOURNAL treats of subjects not yet generally understood, and yet which are almost indispensable to a complete knowledge of many new and important branches of farming, or special processes not commonly understood. Persons who have inquired during the past two months for the best methods of growing an osage hedge, for directions for planting and cultivating peanuts; for growing forest trees, and about other subjects, should by all means send for the April, May and June numbers of the JOURNAL containing special articles on all these topics written by practical men. Try the FARM JOURNAL for a year, and you will never miss the seventy-five cents which you invest in your subscription.

☞ It is proposed to establish a society in New York for the promotion of floriculture and botany. Those delightful pursuits have hitherto been regarded by utilitarian and practical people as almost useless. But the constantly developing demand for rare flowers has rendered their cultivation so exceedingly profitable, that their æsthetic lovers are not regarded in the same light by materialists as formerly, when the flower market had not attained its present eminence. Botany, too, is now ranked among the useful and beneficial sciences, not only in a mechanical and dietetic light, but as an aid to various arts, manufactures, and mechanical pursuits. The horticultural societies of America have done wonders during the last twenty years, in the improvement of orchard and garden products, and as societies of floriculture and botany are their spiritual complement, their success is earnestly to be hoped.

☞ The average Englishman who is fifty years old, has consumed not less than 36,500 eggs, to say nothing about egg-nog.

THE WEEK.

Washington advices state that there is a good prospect of the adoption of a favorable commercial treaty between the United States and Canada. The Canadians have expressed themselves as willing to merge the fishery question and all other troublesome questions into a comprehensive treaty.—Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives, reports that Internal Revenue receipts are coming in very satisfactorily, and that no new tax bill will be presented this session.—The President, it is stated, is opposed to the present finance bill as passed by the Senate, and will probably exercise his veto power again if it comes to him in its present shape. The bill is regarded as favorable to an increase of currency, and contains some concessions to the West not made by the original bill. It will admit of the introduction of about $300,000,000 of new National Bank notes.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 13th. The order is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and the next annual session will be held in Chicago May, 1875.—The Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps met at Harrisburg May 11th, the Army of the Potomac banquet being held in the evening of that day. The latter organization passed a resolution requesting that the case of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER be reopened.—The people along Mill River, Massachusetts, were sufferers from a terrible calamity on Saturday morning last, the bursting of a reservoir flooding all the small towns from Williamsburg to Northampton, and destroying nearly 150 lives, together with over a million dollars' worth of property. The accident has caused immense excitement throughout the entire East, and in several cities subscriptions have been raised for the unfortunate inhabitants.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention finished its labors and adjourned sine die on the 15th inst. The new constitution will be submitted to the people of that State August 18th. The people of Michigan will also vote on their new constitution the coming fall.—The crusade movement at Cincinnati has resulted in a forcible collision between the saloon keepers and the crusaders, a praying band on Friday having been broken up by a mob of 500 persons. The Mayor has issued and order instructing the Chief of Police to prevent further street-praying.—The farmers of Indiana propose organizing a a new party in that State, June 10th.

The Arkansas troubles have virtually come to an end, and the greater portion of the armed bands of both sides have dispersed. The President issued his proclamation on the 15th inst., recognizing the claims of BAXTER, and calling upon "all turbulent and disorderly persons" to disperse within ten days. It is understood that BROOKS will submit quietly to the decision of the President, which is based on the action of the State Legislature sustaining BAXTER'S claim.

Owing to the unusual pressure of advertising in this week's issue, we are obliged to curtail somewhat our usual variety, but as full a summary of the news of the week, both domestic and foreign as could be given, will be found on the opposite page. Letters from Washington, Boston and New York will be found upon our inside pages.

THE BLADE CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER, the last new feature of our correspondence department, will always be found readable, spicy and instructive, the one in the present number possessing even more of those qualities than usual. The next number of the WEEKLY BLADE will contain a letter on the "Followers of Ann Lee," in which the writer gives a most interesting account of the creed and customs of this peculiar sect. The New England letters are written every week especially for the BLADE by a gentleman who has a wide range of experience in the affairs of both the East and West; his contributions to the BLADE, over the signatures of "Richard Grant" and "Lucas," having won for him hosts of friends.

☞ The Deficiency bill passed in the House last week, without criticism and very little comment. It had received merely brief and hasty consideration in committee, and was pushed through in an immoderately hasty manner, with only few amendments, and those of trifling importance. To give the Dear People an idea of how they do things in Washington, we have but to state that one little item of the bill called for the payment of JOHN W. WRIGHT, an ancient Indian Agent, $9,000 for the rent of buildings occupied by the Government. Mr. WRIGHT is described as one who has become wealthy from the money-making advantages which governmental position has given him, and Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, denounced him in very severe terms, saying he knew him, and he (WRIGHT) was a resident of Indiana, and that he "was a plunderer by instinct as well as a forger." And that he (SHANKS) would like to have the public informed what sort of a man rented buildings to the Government. The item, however, passed, as did all the others, demonstrating that whatever inaction characterized the present House of Representatives during the earlier days of its session, is probably now to be counterbalanced by hurriedly rushing legislation through without consideration, and utterly regardless of expense.

☞ YOU HAVE INTENDED frequently to send for a specimen copy of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL but have always neglected it. Send now and get a copy of the forthcoming June number, the best of the current volume.

☞ Governor BEVERIDGE, of Illinois, in his address before the Prison Congress at St. Louis, on Friday, claimed that the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, is the best managed penal institution in the United States. "More work is derived from the convicts, with less punishment, than in any other Penitentiary in the country." That is a sweeping claim, but we are not prepared to dispute it.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN EGYPT.

The land of the Pharaohs, of the pyramids, and of Cleopatra, has been awakening to a spirit of occidental enterprise since the advent to power of the present Khedive, most wonderful to behold when its dormant condition for the past 2,000 years is considered. Aside from the barbarous fact that African slavery yet flourishes in pristine vigor, most remarkable advancement has been made in the social condition of the Egyptians, the most important feature of which is the movement in favor of the elevation of woman. Wearied with the doll-like, senseless and inanimate womanhood, created by the sensual spirit of orientalism, the enlightened ruler of Egypt and his Government now turn to progressive America for guidance, imitation and example, tacitly admitting thereby that the advanced position of the women of America, and their consequent influence, has made her men models for imitation to all the world, even slumbering Egypt. Schools and colleges for girls have not only received governmental support for the last few years, but the Khedive visits them in person, attends examinations and encourages education by every effort in his power. Not one woman in a thousand of the last generation was taught the least rudamentary principles of learning while now these have become the rule and the contrary the exception. And the idea that husbands, brothers and fathers favor educational advancement, has stimulated Egyptian women to such a degree that their progress has been all that could be expected.

A recent public examination of a girl's school at Cairo, exemplifies the interest which the movement for the instruction of women is exciting among the ruling classes. RIYADA PASHA, the Minister of Public Instruction, after congratulating teachers and pupils upon the progress made, said: "It is an undeniable fact that the instruction and education of the female sex is of the first importance and utility to the nation and the general welfare, since the child from its earliest infancy to maturity receives its impressions from the mother, is stamped with her nature, and learns good or evil from her, and necessarily grows up to resemble her, as well in her excellent qualities as in her possible utter want of them." From this it appears that the intelligent men of Egypt have discovered why they have not progressed in 2,000 years, and now they seek to remedy the evil by elevating their women above the condition of ignorant, debased slaves, since they have so fully realized that so long as they embalm them, like their mummies in the traditions of the inglorious past, they themselves cannot hope to attain a higher plane of enlightenment. This acknowledgment is certainly a great step forward, and if continued there is hope that the "Cradle of the Arts and Sciences," may in the future regain the prestige she has lost.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DISASTER

The bursting of a gigantic reservoir, located among the hills of Goshen, four miles from Northampton, in Western Massachusetts, which supplied numerous adjacent towns and villages with water power for manufacturing industries, has caused death to many mourning households and compassed so great a destruction of property, that it is as difficult to estimate its loss as to replace it, since many productive industries have been annihilated, and under even the most favorable circumstances, much time must elapse before the manufactories which have been destroyed can be rebuilt and again placed in operation. The particulars of this sad calamity, as near as we can gather them from telegraphic dispatches received to the time of writing this article, are as follows:

At about 8 A. M., on the 16th inst., the reservoir gave way, the water rushing down the hills with fearful velocity, its force destroying whatever life and property it encountered. Striking the southeastern portion of Williamsburg, its current swept away a large number of dwellings, many of whose inmates not having time to escape were drowned. Thence it encountered the manufacturing village of Skinnersville, demolishing the extensive Skinner Silk Mills, and hotels and private dwellings, and bringing death to numerous operatives who failed to receive the warning in time to leave their work at the mills. Haydenville was next struck by the flood, and the large brass factory of HAYDEN, GERE & Co. swept away, while ponderous machinery and heavy stones were carried through the main street of the village by the momentum of the rushing waters, as if but of a feather's weight, and strongly built houses crushed almost in an instant, many of their inhabitants encountering death before the cause of the disaster was known or understood by them. The village of Leeds was then struck by the flood, which bore away WARNER'S Button Factory. The loss of life here is reported as greater than at any of the aforementioned localities, many persons being swept over the dams and instantly drowned amid the rushing and surging waters. The Montague Silk Company's manufactory was borne away, and also the boarding house of their operatives, the mill being lifted up by the floods, and crushed like an egg shell by their terrible force, several persons losing their lives, all escape being immediately cut off.

Thus, in less than one hour, the prosperity and happiness of four thriving, industrious villages was wrecked, and their inhabitants plunged into the deepest grief, distress and mourning. It is estimated that about two hundred lives were lost. The scene, as the bodies of the dead were recovered and identified by their friends, is described as inexpressibly heart rending. The Goshen Reservoir covered one hundred and fifty acres, its depth averaging fifteen feet, and in many places measuring twenty-five. It was built fifteen years ago, and supplied numerous manufactori Milies at River, and at Williamsburg, Florence and Leeds. Last year it was rebuilt at a heavy expense, and was believed to be perfectly secure. The disastrous break is attributed to the giving way of the new earth. The height of the elevation upon which it was located was equal to that of Mt. Holyoke, which occasioned the irpossible force of the water, whose power it was impossible to check.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

On the 11th inst., the Senate transacted a large amount of business of a local nature, and at the expiration of the morning hour, took up the Geneva award bill. Senator Merriman's motion to strike out the clause excluding insurance companies from filing claims for losses sustained was discussed at length, and the Senate agreed to a vote the next day, (Tuesday.)

In the House, on the 11th inst., under the call of States, a number of bills were introduced, among others one by Butler (Mass.) to provide for free Banking and better security to depositors and to hinder usury, give elasticity to the currency, preserve its value to the people, and prevent financial panics by locking up currency. Also, by Mr. Morrison to fix the term of Presidency at six years, and to prohibit his re-election to office. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and passed Mr. Wheeler, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. It appropriated $5,000,000 last year, as against estimates for $5,000,000. It makes no provision for any new work, the condition of the Treasury not warranting it. After discussion the bill was read in full, and the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill being taken by yeas and nays, was agreed to, and the bill was passed—yeas, 167; nays, 58. The sums appropriated have been already given. Mr. Orr moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to confirm the pre-emption and homestead entries on public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries were made under the regulations of the Land Office. Passed. The House then took up, in Committee of the Whole, the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. It appropriates $35,635. After explanation by Mr. Garfield, it was laid aside, to be reported to the House. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up and considerable progress made.

On the 12th inst., the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Geneva Award bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Senator Thurman to strike out the clause excluding the claims of insurance companies, and the amendment was agreed to. The amendment of Senator Stewart, reimbursing the United States before any private claims were allowed, was also agreed to. The Committee, on rising, accepted all amendments, except that of Senator Thurman, which was rejected. Resolutions appointing a Committee to investigate Arkansas affairs, were laid on the table, and ordered printed. The Geneva bill, after the rejection of several other amendments, was passed by a vote of yeas, 26; nays 17, and the Senate adjourned.

The House on the 12th, dodged the Mormon question by refusing to adopt resolutions setting forth that Cameron, the sitting member, was unworthy of a seat on account of his polygamous practices. The matter was then referred to the Committee on Elections. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Parker, of Missouri, in the Chair, on the bill to amend the Passenger Steamboat law. The bill contains 73 sections, covering 83 printed pages. It is in part a re-enactment of the act of February 28, 1871, and governs the question of license on registry of vessels, protection against fire, the sort of cargo they are prohibited from carrying, number and head of boats, and life preservers, &c., with which they are to be provided. It makes provision for inspection of hulls and boilers and for the licensing of captains, pilots, officers and engineers, and establishes rules for vessels meeting and passing each other. It also provides for the stamping of plates of the boilers, either steel or iron, with letters and figures indicating the character and textile strength, and makes a regulation for fog signals, &c.

The Senate on the 13th, after attending to some minor matters, took up the new Finance bill. In response to an inquiry, Senator Sherman replied that one of the sections provided for expansion, and another for contraction; the general effect, upon the whole, would be to expand the currency, but with such reductions and contractions as not to cause depreciation. After a prolonged discussion by Messrs. Wright, Scott, Schurz, Morton, Howe and others, Senator Sherman gave notice that the next day he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the Finance bill. An executive session preceded the adjournment.

In the House, on the 13th, the bill for the protection of passengers of steam vessels, etc., was taken up and passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill and the Geneva Award bill from the Senate.

In the Senate, on the 14th, Senator Pratt, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on a large number of the petitions of the soldiers of the war 1812 and widows of such soldiers for pensions, asserting as the reason that a majority of the Committee directed him to report favorably on the House bill, which provides for a pension of $8 a month to all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, without reference to time of service, and it also provides for the widows of such soldiers. The Senate again took up the Finance bill and several amendments were adopted looking to an increase of the currency, when the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 19. Adjourned. The House, on the same day, after passing some local bills, went into a Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill and went over several pages.

On the 15th inst., various bills were introduced in the Senate, but none of public importance were passed. Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported favorably on the House joint resolution providing that in all cases under the civil service examination for positions under the Government, when a disabled United States soldier, his wife, or the widow of a deceased soldier dying of wounds or diseases contracted in the line of duty, or his orphan child, shall pass such examination at the standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have precedence for appointment to any existing vacancy. Placed on the calendar.

In the House, on Friday, the resolution from the Senate prohibiting the publication in the record of speeches not actually delivered, was laid on the table. The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and after passing a number of bills, adjourned.

The usual Saturday session of the House was held for decate, the Senate having adjourned over from Friday till Monday.

Dr. Pierce.

Success is never achieved without merit. A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and, there being 40,000,000 of people in the United States, the sale to each one would be enough to make a decent fortune. But an article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it because we know the Dr., and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with. We know that his medicines are sold in enormous quantities in every State in the Union, and that they are now the leading specifics in South America and Mexico, and are beginning to gain a foothold in Europe. One house in Valparaiso orders the Doctor's articles in $10,000 lots.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, work, easily, their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded.

The advertisement speaks for itself.

There are three hundred Lutheran churches in Ireland, with one Bishop.

A NOTEWORTHY SUCCESS.

Never before were the inducements offered by sound Life insurance companies entitled to more favorable consideration than now, when commercial ventures prove unprofitable and the prospects of all classes of business are shrouded in an impenetrable cloud of doubt and distrust. While there are many strong Life insurance institutions in this country, it cannot be improper to refer to one whose prosperous history is very remarkable. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York issued its first policy on the 28th of July, 1859, when there were eighteen companies in the city transacting the business of Life insurance. The founders of the Society adopted as principles of their business, that all premiums and all losses by death shall be paid in cash; that no notes shall be taken, or credits given; that all profits shall be divided among the insured; that equitable rights of policy-holders shall be regarded, rather than technical points; that strict economy shall characterize the management of the business. The Society has, therefore, grown steadily in wealth and prosperity, until its capital now exceeds twenty-four million dollars. It has paid nineteen million dollars to policy-holders and their heirs during the past fourteen years, and retains a surplus above its liabilities of nearly three million dollars.

As Life insurance is a necessity to all men who have families depending upon them, it is wise to exercise prudence in selecting the company to whose guardianship to intrust the future comfort of their wives and children. The wealthy and prosperous condition of the class of institutions to which the Equitable Life Assurance Society belongs, shows that no one can err in selecting from them the custodian of the future welfare of his family.

☞ The person who supposes that Indianapolis, or any other city, is growing more rapidly than Toledo, or is doing a more prosperous business, would do well to investigate the facts before giving currency to such a conclusion. We have conversed with several gentlemen who have visited many of the leading cities of the country this spring, and in every instance the statement has been that Toledo is enjoying greater prosperity than any place visited. From the tone of our exchanges, we have no doubt but these reports are correct. Toledo's location is such that growth and activity are unavoidable.

☞ The latest phase of the Democratic Congressional muddle indicates a tolerably clear course for Mayor JONES. FRANK HURD has been crowded off the track. The Mayor now proposes to dispose of STEEDMAN by nominating him for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. If the Council can only be induced to confirm this appointment, the Mayor will feel tolerably easy, for POTTER will be fishing when he should be packing caucuses, and he will not be much in the way.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY is making steady progress onward, each number showing an improvement in tone and charactrr upon its predecessor. It is already acknowledged to stand at the head of the dollar magazines of the country, and is increasing in circulation faster than any publication of its character and class. Send ten cents to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio, for a specimen copy.

☞ HAAG will probably not be much of a candidate for Congress, since the Auditor of Henry county, in his report to the State Commissioner of Common Schools, intimates that the people of that county are not disposed to invest in small potatoes at any price.

☞ The Sandusky *Register* thinks RUSH R. SLOANE is in Windsor, Canada, and states that an attempt is being made to secure a settlement with him, he to pay over $250,000. It was thought by many that Mr. S. would make his appearance in Sandusky yesterday, but he was not there, and now it is stated that no settlement has been made, though negotiations are pending, with fair prospects that the bargain will be speedily closed.

☞ OUR PUBLICATIONS ARE ESPECIALLY designed to supplement each other. Each one has a field of its own, and how well each field is filled we leave our subscribers to say. If you have been taking the weekly BLADE, when you come to renew send the small additional sum required, and get the remaining publications. Remember that all three will be sent you one year for $3 00.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucus, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

SIR—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with an acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine.

CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

The whole nation, it can be truly said, now see and acknowledge that Hernia can be permanently cured by the new Elastic Truss, which retains the rupture absolutely in all cases, is worn easy night and day, and is never taken off for the few weeks necessary to cure the patient, who can attend to his business as usual meantime. This Truss is sent by mail everywhere, by the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, New York City, who send their important circulars free when requested.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

Common Pleas Court Assignments for Next Week.

The following is the civil and criminal assignments in the Common Pleas Court for next week:

Civil Docket.

MONDAY, MAY 25th.

11369—Maria J. Sullivan vs. T. O. Sullivan.
11397—A. E. Macomber vs. Jos. Vatter et al.
11410—Jacob Beard et al. vs. P. H. Dowling, Sheriff, et al.
11444—In the matter of N. H. Swayne, Wagar Swayne and Horace Walbridge to change the location of an alley.
11916—In the matter of change of name of the Rigby Manufacturing Co. to the Toledo Carriage and Variety Co.

TUESDAY, MAY 26TH.

11448—Martin Grahler vs. Otto Meyer et al.
11468—Francis E. White vs. Georgie M. Thome.
11497—Catherine Welch vs. Ann O'Connor.
11478—Eliza A. Shaw & C. vs. H. S. Walbridge.
11491—Wm. J. King, Jr., vs. H. T. Stock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27TH.

17-11416—Sebastian Lipe Adm. vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R.
11492—Francis W. Brooks vs. E. A. Thomas et al.
11494—James Dority vs. Michael Dooley et al.
11497—Chris Gerber vs. Jacob Beard.
11502—Mechanics' S. & B. L. Association vs. Luther Whitney et al.

THURSDAY, MAY 28TH.

11523—Geo. Stebbins vs. T. W. & W. Railway Co.
11524—Toledo Agricultural Works vs. Jno. Wagner.
11555—Lucy E. Shaw vs. Geo. Shaw.
11573—Jacob Beard vs. E. A. Thomas.
11574—David White vs. Jno. McCrink.

FRIDAY, MAY 29TH.

11589—A. H. Whitten et al. vs. H. B Bradley.
11602—Andrew Henfling vs. Leo Zeller et al.
11635—Michael Carner vs. Samuel Clark.
11642—Bridget Donohue vs. Jas. Donohue.
11644—Nancy L. Gilman vs. J. J. Gilman

Criminal Docket.

MONDAY, MAY 25.

648—Ohio vs. Patrick Kelley.
667—Ohio vs. Samuel Wilson and Robert Lee.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

668—Ohio vs. Charles Schaffer,
671—Ohio vs. John Carey.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

637—Ohio vs. John Williams.
676—Ohio vs. Coran Poe and W. H. Nilson.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

675—Ohio vs. John Williams.
672—Ohio vs. John Smith.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

661—Ohio vs. John Henry.
640— " " " "
686— " vs. Jacob Zimmerman.
685— " " " "

DROWNED.

A Man Falls Off a Lumber Pile into Swan Creek and is Drowned—Coroner's Inquest.

Sunday afternoon a Swede named Miller was seen in an intoxicated condition at the National Hotel on Ottawa street, with a few companions. He went from there about half past four and was not seen again. About half past ten persons in that vicinity heard a heavy splash in the water, back of the Hotel but on the opposite side of the Creek, but before any one could get there the sounds ceased and everything was quiet. This morning the creek was dragged at that place and about nine o'clock the body was found by Robert Mote.

The Coroner was notified immediately and he ordered the body to be taken to the Station House. Here the pockets of the dead man were searched and a silver watch chain without the watch, and pocket book containing $4.75 were found.

Monday afternoon at two o'clock an inquest was begun in the Court Room of the Police Station. After looking at the body, which is of a man 24 years of age, dressed in a pair of pants of a dark blue striped material, and a dark coat, the Jury proceeded to the Court Room, and the investigation was commenced. The name of the deceased was AXSEL MADISON, and he was employee at the Mitchell & Rowland lumber mill.

He was seen to leave the National Hotel about half past four in the afternoon, and nothing was seen of him afterwards.

Up to the time of our going to press the Corner had not finished taking the testimony.

WAS HE INSANE?

The Ice Monopolists in Danger—Cleveland Journalists Must Arm for War—Competition the Weapon.

Monday evening at half-past eight o'clock a rather pleasing looking gentleman, who gave his name as DARNELL, dropped into the counting room of the BLADE. Glancing at him, there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that he was other than well balanced, mentally. But his conversation gave evidence that he was cracked in the upper story, and in a very singular manner. He opened a brisk conversational fire, branching at once into the ice monopoly. He was a resident of Cleveland, and had written a letter against the frozen element dealers, and had submitted it to the *Leader*, of that city, for publication, but that journal, with an eye to private, rather than public interest, had refused to print it without receiving pay therefor, and cash in advance. Unfortunately for the public, he had not the change to spare at the time. He had however started at once for Detroit, to head off the ice monopolists, and was on his way there when calling. His reason for laying over in Toledo will be discovered in the following letter, which he handed us for publication:

CAUTION TO THE PUBLICK.

All travlers are warned against stopping at the Hand House in this city. I came here this evning on the train from Columbus—went to the coffee rooms, and before I had drank two cups of coffee was told the tram for Detroit had gone. I then tried to get the manager to get a Loco Motive and I would pay the expense, to catch the train. But he would not. I am loser of more than one hundred dollars by them not announcin the time the train left. Give this place a wide berth. W. R. DARNELL.

Toledo, May 18, 1874.

He intended proceeding to Cleveland this morning, and would there demolish the *Herald* and *Leader* in so short a time as to appear miraculous.

He further states that he will start a paper in Cleveland of the same size as the N. Y. *Tribune*; daily subscriptions $5.00 per year, single copy 2 cents; advertisements just half the price now charged by the *Herald* and *Leader*. We feel sorry for these apparently prosperous journals, and will certainly regret their demise should it come. Whether in his attack upon these thriving newspapers he will forget the ice monopolists, is hard to say, but the latter will doubtless draw a sigh of relief to find that the attention of Mr. D. has been withdrawn from them for a time.

THE PENALTY OF CARRYING ARMS.—On Saturday last John Cochran, the man who entered the residence of SAMUEL M. YOUNG, and Thos. Martin, who entered the residence of Mrs. BISHOP, some time since, were brought before Judge SENEY, of the Common Pleas Court, and to the indictments for burglary entered pleas of guilty. The attention of the Court was called to the fact that when arrested, both men carried concealed weapons. Thereupon His Honor sentenced each of them to five years in the penitentiary. This is a heavy sentence, though a just one, and is a warning to breakers of the law not to carry arms, however intent upon theft or burglary they may be. Doubtless these men would have escaped with a much lighter sentence, had they taken the precaution to leave their shooters at home. Sheriff MOORE this morning started for Columbus with Cochran and Martin in charge.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.—The Railroad *Gazette* says:

It is reported that the Chicago & Northwestern and Rock Island companies are trying to make some arrangements to relieve the company from its troubles and complete the line to Chicago, but the report is probably unfounded.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Union Meeting of the Catholic Temperance Societies—Much Earnestness manifested—Pope Pius IX. on Temperance.

Sunday evening the new St. Patrick's Temperance Hall was crowded with an audience of about 1,500 persons, made up of representatives of St. Patrick's, Immaculate Conception and St. Francis de Sales Temperance Societies, and of citizens interested in the advancement of the cause of temperance. A fair share of those present were ladies who sought by their presence and approval to lend aid to the cause. The hall was well lighted, and the bright and cheerful faces of the audience gave unmistakeable evidence that intemperance was not a sin to which they were addicted, and knowing the blessings of abstinence they appeared bent on imparting their knowledge to and using their influence with those who were under the heel of the tyrant of drink.

STIRRING ADDRESSES

were made by Rev. Father O'Reilly, T. J. McDonnell, Esq. and Rev. Father Hannin. Between the speeches the large audience was treated to music under the direction of Prof. Rohner, the singing of Misses Callaghan, Rohner and Rothwell being received with every manifestation of pleasure.

St. Patrick's Society has occasion to be proud of the success which attended their efforts in the getting up of this meeting. The next one will occur under the auspices of the Immaculate Conception Society, at their Hall.

The following is the letter of Pope Pius IXth upon the subject of temperance, and as it is the rule of action of the societies of this city, it will be seen that total abstinence and nothing short of that is advocated, and as its influence must be felt by all living within the belief and teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, we give it in full.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

Beloved Children, Health and Apostolic Benediction:

We have heard, beloved children, with great joy, not only that your State Union had met in convention, but that your sister Unions also had taken counsel together as to the most effectual means of preventing the evils that flow from intemperance. Drunkenness, it is certain, fosters and stimulates every specie of strife and wickedness, as the inspired word teaches. "Wine is a luxurious thing and drunkenness riotous."

Wherefore St. Augustine writes, "Drunkenness is the mother of crime, the root of vice, the wreck of chastity, the spring of evil, the overthrow of reason, the ruin of the body, and a loathsome disease of the soul."

By drunkenness, therefore, morality is vitiated, a neglect and contempt of Divine things is gradually super-induced, and, when these pillars of social order are shaken, public tranquility is jeopardized, the family is reduced to want, and its members torn asunder, and at last health gives away, FOR HE WHO LOVES WINE AND FEASTING WILL BE POOR, AND THEY WHO GIVE THEMSELVES TO DRINKING WILL BE CONSUMED.

In your zeal, therefore, to abolish this disreputable and promiscuous custom, you not only struggle against one vice, but in your efforts to stem the numberless evils flowing from this source, you also advance the interests of your religion, promote the welfare of your fellow men and the prospects of your country. And should you, with God's Grace, prosecute the movement to success, you will call down manifold blessings upon your own people. For the same St. Augustine observes: "Sobriety is the mother of all virtues."

* * * It puts to flight sin and crime, shuns the danger, is faithful to duty, and rules over the home and the family with care and moderation."

We exhort you, therefore, for the true welfare of your country, to rigorously urge onward the TOTAL ABSTINENCE MOVEMENT under the guidance of the Church. Thus will you, beyond all contradiction, deserve well of God, of the Church, and of your fellow men. We most cordially wish you the largest measure of success and the happiest results to your labors, and in token thereof, and as a pledge of our paternal tenderness, we most lovingly impart to you, beloved children, and to those who will engage in the same work with you, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the fourth day of December, 1873, twenty-eighth year of our pontificate. PIUS IX.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

Important Changes in Officers.

By a general order dated May 18th, issued from the principal office of the company at Cleveland, an important change in the arrangements of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway will take place on the 1st of June. H. M. WRIGHT, the present Superintendent of the Detroit and Toledo division, resigns on that date, and the following change in the organization of various divisions will go into effect: The office of Superintendent of the Air Line division will be discontinued; that part of the division which lies between Elkhart and the bridge over the Maumee River at Toledo will be attached to the Michigan division, and will be under the superintendence of JAMES E. CURTIS, whose headquarters will be transferred from Elkhart to Toledo. The lines from Lenawee Junction to Monroe and to Jackson will be detached from the Michigan Division, and, with the line from Detroit to Toledo will form a new division to be known as the Detroit Division. P. S. Blodgett is appointed Superintendent of the Detroit Division, with headquarters at Detroit. Of this, the Detroit *Free Press* says: "This change, and the appointment of a Division Superintendent's office at Detroit, shows the road is beginning to appreciate the necessity of giving greater attention to its large heretofore unchallenged interests in this city. Mr. Blodgett, the representative of this division, is a young man who commenced railroad life a few years ago, as clerk in the office of the master carpenter of the road, at Adrian, from whence his fine business capacity has secured him steady promotion. The interests of the company at this, one of its most important *termini*, have been committed to competent hands."

THE DEPRESSION IN IRON.—The unprecedented depression in the iron trade is severely felt all over the country. From the Detroit *Free Press* we learn that a Detroit gentleman who is largely interested in iron mining returned recently from a trip to Buffalo, Youngstown, Sharon and other manufacturing points, and his account of the all pervading dullness is a not very encouraging bit of business gossip. He thinks that nearly all the great furnaces will shortly go out of blast unless a change for the better shall soon take place. Very little iron ore is being sold, and even the sales which are made are at a rate varying from $3.00 to $3.50 per ton below last year's figures. Hematite ore commands only about $6 or

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The impression seems to extensively prevail among merchants and owners of vessels upon the great lakes and rivers connected therewith, that the late Treaty of Washington opens up the coasting trade of the United States to the vessels of Great Britain. This, it is claimed, would be a great hardship, even though a similar privilege should be accorded in Canada to American vessels, inasmuch as the carrying trade of the Dominion bears no comparison to that of the United States.

The Court of Claims on the 11th rendered a decision on the application of Mrs. Bella Lockwood, for admission to the bar of that tribunal, that the common law and precedent were all against the appointment of a woman to the office of an attorney, but that the question, how far statutes and recent practice had modified it, is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, which intimated that its action was not final, but could be reviewed by the Supreme Court on a writ of error, if Mrs. Lockwood desired it. Congress will probably be asked to pass a declaratory law or resolution moving the legal obstacles to the mission of women.

Representative David B. Mellish, of New York, has not been removed to the insane asylum as reported, but is at home with his family, who think they can take proper care of him under good medical advice. He is in a comparative quiet condition at last reports.

There seems to be some prospect that the negotiations now going on with a view to a new treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada may terminate successfully. Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, conducts negotiations on behalf of our Government, and Sir Edward Thornton and Hon. George Brown, Senator of the Canadian Dominion, act as joint plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain. Negotiations have been going on for some months, and, it is understood, the outline of the new treaty is now a subject of investigation and discussion. The Canadians say if the United States think it for their interest to merge the fishing question and all other troublesome questions into a comprehensive treaty, they will cordially agree to any equitable settlement calculated to place the commercial relations of the two countries on a friendly and unfettered and mutually advantageous basis.

The Committee on Patents has agreed to report against extending patents in the Tanner car brake and Wilson sewing machine.

The court-martial in the Howard case stood as follows: For acquittal—General Sherman, General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel Meigs, Colonel Miles. For conviction—General McDowell, General Pope, General Getty.

The House bill providing for the prepayment of newspaper postage will be amended by the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads, so that country papers can circulate free, as well as newspaper exchanges.

All ideas of increased taxation this session are given up. Mr. Dawes, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, has been waiting for some time to see how the revenue receipts are coming in. They are entirely satisfactory, and no tax bill will be presented this session.

Prominent Senators state that very little debate will ensue on any new financial measure that may come before the Senate. There is no desire in the Senate to get up a prolonged discussion on the subject, and this session of Congress will not be continued by reason of the introduction of finance again.

Commissioner Douglass, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, on account of his protocol against the Sanborn business, and his coming out unscathed from questionable connection with the transaction, together with the fact that the House has taken occasion to compliment the administration of the office, and that he is a Pennsylvanian, which State claims some recognition in the Cabinet, is being favorably spoken of in influential quarters as the coming man for filling the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

A Washington dispatch dated Saturday, says: "The President unequivocally condemns the currency bill passed by the Senate. He considered the bill as originally reported by the Finance Committee, a measure of compromise, and though not such a measure as he would wish that had been passed to provide for specie payment, yet he would have been willing to accept it as a compromise with the South and West. The amount of the issue he looks upon as a step in the wrong direction and an attempt on the part of the inflation Senators to claim by this new demand what he clearly refused to recognize in his last veto message. He now urges leading men in the House to have the bill so amended as to make it consistent for him to sign it, in the event of the Senate concurring in an amendment. The President also desires that Congress shall do something if only to give effect to the redistribution act, either this or the original Senate bill receive his approval, otherwise his veto can be relied upon.

The Finance bill which passed the Senate, indefinitely postpones specie resumption. Theoretically, it is inflation to the amount of about three hundred millions National bank notes. Practically, it is doubtful whether many new banks would be organized. Many Democrats of the House will oppose it.

The President, in a conversation with a prominent member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, very plainly indicated that he would veto the Senate bill if it came to him in its present form.

The 58th anniversary of the American Bible Society was held in the House of Representatives, at Washington, Sunday night. It was largely attended. Receipts for the year, $664,436, including $333,238 for publications, $171,284; from legacies, $115,713; from donations, payments were $611,728. Volumes issued, 990,572. Entire number of volumes issued during 56 years is 30,993,786 Gratuitous works for the year amounted in value to $340,644. Number of families visited during the last eight years, 4,526,145. Number of families found destitute of Bibles, 450,623; destitute families supplied, 323,537; destitute individuals supplied in addition, 267,168; Sabbath and other schools supplied, 11 559.

THE EAST.

The Eighth Annual meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at Harrisburg, Pa., May 13 h. The reports of the officers show a highly gratifying degree of progress throughout the organization. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-Chief—Chas. Demens, Jr., Mass.; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Edward Jardine, N. Y.; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief—Guy Gould, Ill. Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting, in May, 1875. Considerable business pertaining to the organization was perfected, and the Encampment adjourned.

At New York, May 14 the Silk Association of America, held its second annual meeting, at which the Secretary's report was read and the officers of the preceding year re-appointed. In conclusion the report says: All considerations lead to the conviction that natural facilities for the American manufacture of silk goods are becoming more widely known abroad and better understood at home. American silk industry is a power in the land and must be respected. The mills do an annual business of nearly $10,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the Bible Society May 14, Rev. Wm. H. Allen, President, and other officers were re-elected. The reports read showed the receipts for the past year were $664,436, expenditures $611,728; estimated value of gratuitous work $340,644; volumes printed and purchased last year numbered 1,056,776 and during 58 years of existance of the society, 30,792,786.

An enthusiastic assemblage of Catholics filled the parlors of Xavier Union Thursday, to assist the society in the reception of those who are starting upon the first American pilgrimage to Rome. In the front parlor a large portrait of Pius IX. hung against the wall, festooned with flowers. In the arch dividing the parlors were intertwined the American and Papal flags. On the mantel of the rear parlor stood a device of roses, which, in raised letters, work by red flowers, was the motto, "Cor unm et Anima una." Opposite hung a series of engrossed resolutions, expressive of the sympathy and fidelity of the Union, to be presented to the Papal authorities at Rome. The pilgrims were distinguished from the others present by wearing the badge of the Society of the Sacred Heart. By nine o'clock nearly all the male pilgrims had arrived, and were formally welcomed by Dr. Anderson.

The Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps met in Harrisburg, Pa., May 11 h, and the banquet of the Army of the Potomac Society took place in the evening. The latter organization adopted resolutions asking that Fitz John Porter's case be again opened.

At Chester, Pa., May 13, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer City of Takio was launched in the presence of an immense crowd of people. The new vessel is of 5,500 tons burden.

At Taunton, Massachusetts, owing to the extraordinary depreciation of the assets of the estate of Oakes Ames, the executors have concluded to represent the estate insolvent, and commissioners have been appointed. It is believed, with sufficient time to realize from investments, the estate will be able to pay nearly, if not quite in full.

Fires have been raging through the woods on Long Island since Friday. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of timber land have been burned over, consuming large quantities of cut wood, several buildings, and miles of fences. The total loss thus far is roughly estimated at $200,000.

Major General Hartsuff died in New York Sunday night of pneumonia.

THE WEST.

At Yankton, D. T., May 11th, the case of Wintermute, charged with the murder of Secretary McCook, was called for, and after disposing of two or three motions the work of impanelling the jury began. The prosecution is under the management of Hon. Jason B. Brown, Secretary of the State of Wyoming Territory, and the defense, of Hon. Leonard Smith, of Chicago, with local attorneys on either side; Chief Justice Shannon presided.

A jury was secured in the Wintermute trial Saturday. It is considered pretty good—for a jury in a murder trial.

The Supreme Court of Michigan, Tuesday, rendered an important decision in the case of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal against the Governor of Michigan, which settles the general principle that a mandamus cannot in any case issue against the Governor. The Court also decided in the Detroit Park case, brought to compel the Mayor to sign the bonds, that the Mayor is right in refusing to sign or execute the bonds, and that the Park act is unconstitutional.

The Chicago Tribune of May 13th, publishes replies received to a circular sent to the press of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, asking how each stood on the President's veto of the Currency bill. The summary shows that out of 933 papers answering the circular 514 sustain the veto. Four hundred and eight oppose it and eleven are non-committal. Of those sustaining the veto, 235 are Republican and one hundred and fifty four opposed. Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas are the only States where the majority of papers oppose the veto.

A special dispatch says two members of the Yellowstone expedition have returned to Boreman, Montana, and report the entire party returning. The command penetrated the country to near the vicinity of Tongue River. From the 1st to the 26th of April they were harassed the entire time by Indians. Four battles were fought, in which 100 Indians were killed. Skirmishing was continuous.

At Indianapolis, May 14th, about one hundred members of the Indiana Editorial Association started out via the I., C. & L. Railroad, on an excursion to Washington, Baltimore, New York, and other points East and South.

Preparations to begin the campaign in Michigan on the new constitution, to be submitted to the people of that State next fall, are already under way. A separate clause providing for female suffrage has induced its advocates to look around them for speakers, and prominent Michiganders in Washington have been asked to go home and stump the State in favor of putting the ballot in the hands of women.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* Friday at noon. All the members present have signed the Constitution; and those not present will have an opportunity for three days to sign it in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus.

Senator Matt H. Carpenter has written a letter in which he defends the constitutionality of the recent legislation in Wisconsin regarding railroads. He reviews at length the opinions to the contrary recently given by Mr. Evarts, of New York, and Judge Curtis, of Boston, and argues that the question has been virtually decided in favor of the validity of the law by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Attorney General of Wisconsin has applied for a writ of *quowarranto* against the rebelling railroads.

A band of 43 temperance women were arrested for praying in the streets of Cincinnati, Saturday, and taken to the Station House, but immediately afterward released on bail.

The steamer Costa Rica, from Panama, reports that the government at San Jose de Guatemala had settled with Consul Magee for the recent outrage on his person, paying £10,000.

THE SOUTH.

At St. Louis, May 15, the Prison Reform Congress met at ten o'clock. After the transaction of some routine business, copious extracts were read from reports on preventive work, as relates to children, by Rev. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, New York, and on preventive and reformatory work by Rev. B. K. Pierce, formerly Superintendent of the Girls Industrial Reform School of Massachusetts and Chaplain of the New York House of Refuge. Discussion of the reports will be the order of the afternoon session. A Committee consisting of Alex. Nevins, Rice, Cordrer and Baine, was appointed to report on the feasibility of the free labor system in prisons, the idea being that labor shall be optioned with the prisoner and if he does labor he shall receive remuneration therefor.

The Arkansas Legislature has called a Constitutional Convention, to meet July 14th.

Brooks has surrendered, and the Arkansas warriors will be disbanded and sent home.

Ex Supreme Judge George Robertson, of Kentucky, died at Lexington, Saturday, aged 84.

At Nashville, May 17, the members of the New York State Editorial excursion party arrived safely and were met at the depot by members of the Nashville press and city officers, and are quartered at the Maxwell House. By invitation of General Pennypacker, in command of the Sixteenth regulars stationed here, they visited the barracks last evening at dress parade. Their reception here has been most cordial to be closed by a drive to the public institutions and a banquet to-day. They leave at 6:30 P. M. for Birmingham. The mayor of the latter city joined the party at Louisville, and a delegation has arrived from Montgomery to accompany them through Alabama.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The Times publishes a letter from Paris which says it is the impression there that the new Government of Spain will soon manifest Alfonsist tendencies. It is also stated in the letter that the Duke De Broglie, the French Minister of the Interior, will to-day present to the Assembly a bill for the formation of the Upper Chamber. Without this organization, the Duke declares he will resign.

In the treaty for the establishment of a British protectorate over the Fiji Islands, it is stipulated that Great Britain shall assume all the financial liabilities, pay the King $15,000 per annum, with other pensions to various native chiefs, recognize the chief as the ruler of lands which are to be open to settlement by foreigners within a year.

France.

The London Times correspondent at Paris in a letter to that journal, published Saturday says the Duke de Broglie, the French Minister of the Interior, will to-day present to the National Assembly a bill for the formation of an Upper Chamber. "It is a courteous fact," says the writer, "that the mere project of presenting that measure was the real cause of the down-fall of M. Thiers. In many respects, the projects differ, but a strange analogy consists in the fact that now, as under M. Thiers, the Government resolved to organize a supreme power, meets the same adversaries, and is confronted by the irritated rights, which will not allow it to affect that organization, and without which the Duke de Broglie is said to declare he will not remain in office."

The Hall of the National Assembly was crowded on the 15th, anticipating an exciting session. Ex-President Thiers occupied a seat as a delegate. Duke de Broglie introduced his project of a law for the creation of a 2d Chamber, and read a Ministerial paper on the subject.—The report goes on to describe the new Chamber, which is to be called "The Grand Council," and the members of which are to receive no salary. When the Duke de Broglie concluded reading the report, there was renewed protests from the left. Amid a scene of wild excitement, the bill was then read and referred to a committee of thirty. No further business could be transacted on account of the confusion in the Chamber, and the sitting adjourned.

Spain.

At Madrid, May 13th, the new Ministry was announced as follows: Zabala, President of the Council and Minister of War; Sagasta, Minister of the Interior; Uil, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Camalho, Minister of Finance; Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice; Alonzo Colemarares, Minister of Public Works, Ortez, Minister of Colonies; Rodrequez Arias, Minister of Marine.

After citing the laws and orders which he claims give warrant for his action, Gen. Burriel says: "It is not permitted to military men to vacillate when they have pre-emptory orders to obey, and still more when they are grave and important and refer to acts of war. Consequently no consideration whatever could make me pause before this duty, and still less against protests presented without right by the American Vice Consul. If the laws of Spain are too severe in the judgment of foreigners, I am not called upon to arrest their action and they are at liberty not to tread the soil of Spain if its method of ruling and governing itself does not suit them. Their protests in these extreme cases should not be heard, for they only seek thereby to hinder the action of the law. Let their respective governments come with reclamations, and this is the way to modify the laws, if it be deemed necessary to do so."

Turkey.

There is no abatement of the famine in Anatalia. Reports from all sections are of a most doubtful character. Many persons have starved to desth.

The Epoca of Madrid, has published a letter addressed by General Juan Burriel to the Revue Des Deux Mondes, explaining and defending his course at Santiago, in ordering the execution of the prisoners on board the Virginius.

Settlement of the Arkansas Troubles

At Little Rock, Ark., May 14th, both Houses met and adopted the following joint resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Arkansas has convened, a quorum being present, and whereas the capital of our State is occupied by armed and contending forces, and whereas the State House is now in the possession of armed troops, therefore be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, that the President of the United States be, and is hereby requested to put this Legislature in possession of the legislative halls, and that the public property on the State House grounds be placed under the supervision and control of this body; that he make orders for the disposition of such armed forces as will more perfectly protect the State against domestic violence, and insure the protection of this body, and that a duly certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States at once.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, Certain turbulent and disorderly persons, pretending that E. Baxter, the present Executive of Arkansas, was not elected, have combined together with force and arms to resist his authority as such Executive, and other authorities of said State;

"WHEREAS, Said Baxter has been declared elected by the General Assembly of said State, as provided in the constitution thereof, and has for a long period been exercising the functions of said office into which he was inducted according to the constitution and laws of said State, and ought by the citizens to be considered the lawful Executive thereof:

"WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect the other States in the Union on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence;

WHEREAS, Said Elisha Baxter, under Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has heretofore made application to me to protect such State and citizens thereof against domestic violence;

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of said State, convened in extra session at the capital thereof, on the 11th inst., pursuant to a call made by said Elisha Baxter, and both Houses thereof have passed a joint resolution applying to me to protect the State against domestic violence;

"WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or when the Legislature cannot be convened, to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection;

"WHEREAS, It is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within a limited time.

"Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within 10 days from this date, and hereafter submit themselves to the lawful authority of said Executive and to the other constitutional authorities of said State, and invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1874 and of the Independence of the United States, the 96th.

"U. S. GRANT,

At St. Louis, May 18, Judge McClure, Chief Justice of Arkansas, and Colonel Oliver, Sheriff of Pulaski county, have arrived there, en route for Washington. Judge McClure says: All the statements on which Attorney General Williams predicated his opinion in the Brooks-Baxter case, are false from beginning to end, and that the courts of that State, including the Supreme Court, have never had under adjudication the cases erroneously made up by Williams. With regard to the present condition at Little Rock, he said the situation remained unchanged, and that Brooks would never surrender to Baxter's forces, but only to the Federal authorities.

Brooks would continue to be recognized as lawful Governor by the State Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and in fact by all the executive officers except Johnson, Secretary of State, and and that if Mr. Williams can dictate who is Governor, against all the executive officers, and against the decisions of the courts, then there is no longer a republican form of government in Arkansas. The whole question will be brought before Congress.

GRAIN BY CANAL TO NEW YORK.—In the BLADE, a few days since, the attention of grain shippers was called to the mode of shipment of grain from Buffalo to New York via. Canal; also, to the time between the two points, as made by the new and improved steam canal boats. Concerning the trip of the *City of New York*, the Buffalo *Courier* says: "The time occupied by *City of New York* in her passage from New York to Buffalo, including unloading and loading at Utica, locking, etc., was just six days. The actual running time of the steamer from her clearance port to her destination was five days and seven hours, exclusive of all stoppages. The amount of coal consumed on the trip was something like twelve and one-half tons. Saturday afternoon she took on cargo of 7,500 bushels of corn at the City Elevator, and left for New York at six o'clock. She made the run to the locks at Black Rock—four miles—in forty-five minutes, and it is expected that she will reach her destination by Saturday."

THE CONVENTION AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The Annual Convention of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society will be held at the Christian Church on Eleventh street between Madison and Jefferson, May 26, 27 and 28. A large number of talented ministers are expected to attend. In connection with this will be held the Ohio Christian Sunday School Association. The best talent in the State will be present and endeavor to make it both entertaining and profitable. All the friends of the Sunday School cause are cordially invited. The following is the programme of the Sunday school exercises:

1. President's Annual Address — H. Gerould, Cleveland, O.
2. Report of Corresponding Secretary—F. M. Green, Kent, O.
3. "Our One Text-Book, the Bible," an evening address, by W. T. Moore, Cincinnati, O.
4. The Church and the Bible will be discussed by E. L. Frazier, Alliance, O.; Isaac Errett, Cincinnati, O.; John L. Darsie, Warren, O.; Robert Moffet, Bedford, O.
5. Topic for discussion, "The Study of the Bible," engaged in by H. N. Allen, M. E. Rawson, A. C. Bartlett; George Darsie, Ravenna, O.; A. B. Green, Willoughby, O.; Jabez Aall, East Cleveland, O.; H. Gerould, East Cleveland, O.
6. "The Power of personal Character in the Teacher,"—H. J. White, Ravenna, O.
7. Business including organization at the order of the Convention.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. KING and daughter, Mrs. H. S. YOUNG and Miss ELLA WHITAKER, who sailed for Europe on the *Scotia*, May 6th, arrived at Queenstown on Friday last, all well.

Capt. WM. E. MCMAKEN, of the Myers Cadets, left this morning for West Point, where he expects to receive farther training in the science of warfare.

MR. H. M. WRIGHT, Superintendent L. S. & M. S. R. R. at this point, is in Cleveland, attending a meeting of the Superintendents of the Road.

AFTER THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—The following named persons indicted by the Grand Jury for selling, or keeping a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, were brought before Judge Seney this forenoon to plead:

Nathan Inman, selling liquors to minors, plead not guilty; bail fixed at $200, which he gave.

Jacob Zimmerman, two indictments of a similar nature, plead not guilty; bail fixed at $200 in the first and $100 in the second, which he gave.

Timothy Larue, one indictment same as above; one for keeping a room for the sale of liquor, and four indictments for permitting minors to play billiars, but plead not guilty to all; bail fixed at $100 in each case, which he gave.

Fred Busdeiker pleaded guilty to keeping rooms for the sale of intoxicating liquors; fined $100 and costs.

The case of the State vs. Burchard, a liquor case, was taken up at two o'clock.

THE NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.—All our German citizens are interested in the success and progress of the National Sængerfest which occurs at Cleveland next month. All of the Toledo singing societies will be present, and will doubtless acquit themselves with credit. Already arrangements have been made to have commodious steamboats in readiness during each day of the fest, for the accommodation of persons wishing to ride on the lake.

All of the railroad companies centering in Cleveland have volunteered to transport passengers to and from the city to attend the fest, for half fare.

Madame Pauline Lucca has agreed to be present and sing at the festival.

The Committee on Quarters have arranged for the accommodation of one thousand persons, and anticipate no trouble in providing for all the singers who may be present.

Work upon the building is progressing favorably, and the frame will be entirely up by next Saturday.

"THE FELLOWSHIP."—A copy of this neatly printed and interesting journal has been laid upon our table, and will doubtless find immediate favor with those in whose interest it is issued. It is printed monthly, in Toledo and Adrian, the publisher being W. H. MARVIN, of Toledo, and the editors J. G. FRASER, East Toledo, and G. R. MERRILL, Adrian. As set forth in its prospectus, it aims to be a medium of communication between the churches, not only by giving full news of all matters of local interest, but by affording a channel for Christian workers to tell their fellow workers the methods by which they have attained success, and in this field of journalism it will doubtless prove eminently successful.

EQUALIZATION.—The Lucas county Board of Eqalization began its sessions this forenoon, in the office of the County Auditor. It will probably require several days to transact all the business before the Board.

CITIZENS' BAND.—The colored citizens' band, which was organized last Fall, has been reinvigorated this Spring, and recently contracted for a complete set of fine instruments paying a part of their price, and the band is now in full blast. Music is good for the soul we are told, and a contribution to assist in paying for these instruments would not be ill timed.

Columbus.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, May 20.—It is understood in political circles that the Republican State Convention will not be called to meet until after the result of the popular vote of ratification of the new Constitution is ascertained. This will probably bring the convention early in September and make a short campaign, as even if the new Constitution be adopted, which is not regarded as probable, the provision changing the time for holding the State election to November will not take effect this year.

Consumption, Catarrh, &c., are cured by DR. S. CLAY TODD.

Families and individuals in want of a sure and certain ague cure will find it at their drug stores. A chill cure warranted to cure ague, warranted to contain neither arsenic or strychnine, and warranted to do good without danger of doing harm. It leaves the system in a vigorous, healthy condition, free from all ague and malarial poisons. A box of pills free of charge with each bottle. Ask for Kress Fever Tonic, and take no other. Remember the warrant.

That Cough can be cured by DR. S. CLAY TODD.

Ladies Careful of their Feet

always wear ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes, and buy none other. A dark line around the sole near the edge shows where the channel is cut. No more ragged soles. Make your dealer get them for you.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton is dull at 18¾c for middling uplands. Flour is steady and in moderate demand; receipts 7,000 obls; sales 10,000 bbls; $6 15@6 65 for extra state; $6 15@7 45 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat quiet and heavy; receipts 378,000 bu; sales 80,000 bu; 148@150c for No 2 Chicago; 153c for No 2 Milwaukee; 157@158c for No. 1 Spring. Rye quiet. Corn steady and in moderate inquiry; receipts 207,000 bu; sales 64,000 bu at 84@85½c for new western mixed. Barley dull and heavy. Oats firmer; receipts 88,000 bu; sales 29,000 bu at 63¾@65½c for mixed western; 65¾@67½c for white. Pork firm: $17 75 for new mess. Cut Meats steady. Beef quiet. Lard firm at 10¾@11c for steam. Whiskey, 86c. Sugar unchanged. Petroleum—8¼@8½c for crude and 18@18½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, May 19.—Flour—The market is strong and prices about as given, with Fire, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00, and Rye flour $5 50 per bbl. Wheat—The market has been fairly and prices generally lower, with spot amber at 143½c; seller July, 146c; No 2 amber did not sell; White Wheat was not in active demand. No 1 White Michigan selling at 166c; No 2 and 3 being fairly held at 147@146c, without sales There was no demand for White Wabash Wheat; Red Wabash was inactive, 134c being bid for No 1, without sales; No 2 D & M brought 145c; Canal, 144c; No 3 Red Wabash was sold at 133c. Rejected Red nominally unchanged; Spring Wheat and Amber Illinois did not sell. Corn—The market for Corn was steady, although prices were lower; High-mixed spot sold at 72½c; 72c seller May; 69c seller June; 69½c seller July; 70½c seller August; for Low mixed Corn 69½c was paid; No Grade brought 67c. Damaged Corn was held at 64c, without bids. Other grades did not sell, there being no demand. Oats—The market for Oats was flat, with 54½c paid for No. 2 and 55c for Michigan. Rejected not on the market. Seeds dull and prices are unchanged at $5 70@5 75 for medium clover, $6 00 for mammoth and $2 50 for Timothy per bu; Flax, $2 00. Mill feed quiet with prices a shade lower at $20@20 25 for bran and $24 for shorts per ton. Fine middlings $30, Cornmeal and chop feed $25 per ton. Pork quiet at $16 75@17 for light and heavy mess per barrel, and $15 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams a shade higher at 13@14c per lb. Lard, 9¾c for prime in barrels per lb, and 9½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for rend and mutton per lb. Butter—25@27c for fresh roll, 22@23c for fresh in kegs and 18@20c for common per lb. Fruits unchanged: Dried Apples, 10@11c; dried peaches, 22c per lb. Potatoes, 15@160c for peach blows and 140@150c Early Rose, 140c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 12½c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 160c for large white; 220c for small white; 240c for Navy white, per bushe. Poultry dressed turkeys 12@14c; dressed chickens, 9@10c per lb. Whisky, 97c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 10@12c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12. Cedar Posts, 30c; Shingles, $2 50@4 75 for sawed; shaved, $6 75; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $34@35; Ash lumber, $22@25; Butternut, $40@45; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber, 4c.

OSWEGO, May 16.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Mil 15c. Corn and Oats unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 18—10:35 A. M.—Wheat steady; No. 1, 128c; No. 2, 121½c cash; 124½c seller June; 125½c seller July. Receipts, 118,000 bu; shipments, 132,000 bu.

DETROIT, May 18.—Wheat dull; extra nominal; No 1 166c; No 2 and amber nominal. Corn quiet; No 1 mixed 76c. Oats firm; No 1 mixed 54½c. Barley and Clover Seed nothing done.

BUFFALO, May 18.—Wheat neglected and nominally unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; sales 16,000 bu No 2 in lots at 71¾. Oats dull and lower; sales 6,000 bu No 2 Chicago at 57; No 2 Milwaukee at 58c. Barley dull. Canal Freights unchanged.

CLEVELAND, May 16—Flour steady; No 1 red winter scarce at 154@155c; No 2 do, 145c. Corn steady high mixed, 75c; low-mixed, 76c. Oats quiet; No 1 State and western, 58c; No 2, 56c; white, 44c. Petroleum quiet and steady; standard white in car lots, 12c; Ohio legal test to 150 deg., 13c.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak at 137@140c. Corn firm at 73@75c. Oats firm at 62@66c. Cotton quiet at 19c. Whisky firm at 94c. Pork held at $18 00. Bulk meats firm, shoulders at 6½c; clear rib 9c bid; 9 1-16c asked; clear 9¾@9¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders at 7¾@7½c; clear rib 10c; clear sold at 10¾c for loose.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and lower at 121c cash; 121¾c seller June. Corn unsettled and lower closed steadier at 61¾c cash; 61¾c seller June. Oats firmer at 47¾c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady at $17 0 seller June. Lard firm at $10 50 cash; $10 75 seller July. Bulk meats quiet and firm. Hogs steady at $4 60@5 85; receipts, 14,000 head.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower; No 2 spring, 125½c. Corn unsettled and lower at 68¾@69c on track. Oats easier at 50@53½c. Barley and Rye—nothing doing. Whisky quiet at 92c. Pork firm at $18 0. Dry salt meats held firmly; no sales. Bacon firm at 7¾c, 7¾c, 10¼c and loose. Lard nominal. Hogs higher; light $4 30@5 00; bacon $5 10@6 00; heavy $5 60@5 90; receipts 2,700 head.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—Flour more demand; superfine, $4 75@5 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6 75@7 25; State, Indiana and Ohio, $8 80. Wheat dull; red, 140@165c; amber, 172@175c; No. 1 spring, 150c. Corn active; yellow, 80c; mixed western, 80@84c. Oats wanted; white, 65@67c; mixed, 61@63c. Provisions held firmly. Mess pork, $17 37½@17 50. Beef hams, 18@24c; smoked hams, 12@14c. Salted shoulders, 6¾@7c. Petroleum dull and weak; refined, 18c; crude nominal at 9¾c. Whiskey held at 100c.

BALTIMORE, May 16—Flour dull and weak; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 75@5 12½; extra, $5@5 75; family, $7 00@8 25. Wheat unchanged; choice white, 180; Pennsylvania red, 166; Ohio and Indiana, 155@156c; western spring, 148@150c. Corn in good demand and strong; western mixed, new, 81¾c; old, 84c. Oats steady; western mixed, 62@63c; white, 64@65c. Rye quiet. Provisions strong; Mess Pork, $17 25@17 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾@9¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 7¾@7¾c; clear rib, 10¾@10¾c. Hams—sugar-cured, 14@15½c. Lard firm at 10¾@11c. Butter dull and weak; good to choice western, 25@31c. Coffee unchanged at 19@20c. Whiskey, 100c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, May 16.—The wool market was quiet and firm the past week; full prices were realized. 180,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces selling at 50@56c. Quotations are as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania medium, XXX and XX, 50@55c; Michigan, 52@55c; New York, New Hampshire and West Virginia, 46@52c; combing and delaine, 50@52c; super and extra pulled, 50@55c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Beef cattle—Market dull; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $ @ 7 10; fair to good, $6 25@6 75; common, $5 00@6 00 ₩ cwt. Sheep dull at $5 00@6 50. Hogs unchanged at $8 50@8 75. Sales, 3,000 beeves; 8,000 sheep; 5,000 hogs.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa. May 18.—Beef Cattle—Arrivals, 245 cars; best, $5 00@5 50; medium, $5 00@5 00; common, $4 00@4 25; stockers, $4 75@5 00; bulls, $3 00@4 00. Hogs—Arrivals, 99 cars; best Philadelphia, $5 85@6 00; Yorkers, $5 70@5 80. Sheep—Arrivals, 12 cars; best, $5 00@5 75; medium, $5 00@5 50; common, $4 00@5 50.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head. The market was rather quiet and prices steady; sales common to very choice steers at $4 75@6 00; stockers, $3 75@5 00; shipments, 2,781 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head. The market was fairly active and steady at $5@5 25 for poor to common, $5 30@5 40 for medium, and $5 45@6 00 for good to a prime; shipments, 9,300 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head. The market was dull and weak; poor to choice wooled, $4 00@7 00; unwooled, $5@5 50.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Beeves—Receipts today and yesterday, 4,700 head, making the total supply for the week 7,800 head, against 9,310 head for the same time last week. The quality was fair, with a better demand. The decline of ½@¾c noted Thursday and Friday last was fully recovered and the market closed moderately firm at last Monday's quotations, or 9@12½c for poorest to best; sales with a few selections at 12¾@13c. Sheep and lambs—Fresh receipts 2,800 head, making 10,750 head for the week, against 10,500 head the same time last week. The market was very weak at a decline of more than ½c since last Monday. Sheared sheep ranged at 6½@7½c; a few fair to good unshorn sold at 7¾@8c, and spring lambs 10@11c. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 12,800 head, making the total supply 60,600 head for the week, against 62,800 head last week. Live hogs, nothing doing. Dressed firm at 7¾@8c for all weights.

The Atlantic Cable unites two worlds, but not so close or sure as the celebrated CABLE SCREW WIRE unites the sole to the upper of Boots and Shoes—they will not rip or leak. All have the Patent stamp.

Gout, rheumatism, gravel, diabetes, albuminuria, brick dust deposit, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder—indeed all disease of the urinary apparatus, including mucous discharges from the urinary passages, are rapidly cured by Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion. It cures all diseases of the system arising from the presence of waste or poisonous particles in the blood. No more valuable medicine in all Materia Medica. Ask for it at your drug store.

Youth and Men Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Book. Nine Editions. Dr. E. C. Abbey, Buffalo, N. Y.

A protruding toe is not a sightly thing say nothing about health and comfort. SILVER TIPPED Shoes never wear out at the toe.

For sale by all Dealers.

Don't believe competitors. Send for Free Price List, Jones' Scale, Binghamton, N. Y.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS, 39 WALL ST. N. Y., send free to any address their book, explaining a new and safe system of operating in stocks, on capital as low as $50, without risk. Puts and Calls negotiated at market rates. Fifty dollars for fifty shares of any stock. Send for a copy.

L. W. HAMILTON & CO., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad st., N. Y., have published a very interesting book entitled "How Fortunes are made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

The Fresh Fragrance

of Sozodont, render it the most agreeable article ever used as a tooth wash. It has none of the acrid properties of the astringent tooth powders, and instead of contracting the gums, it renders them fair and elastic.

Breakage is immaterial if you have Spalding's Glue at hand.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

MAGIC INK.

A FULL and SIMPLE RECEIPE for Black, Yellow, Blue, Green and Luminous Ink. Can only be read by heating, wetting, or in a dark place. Capital for postal

RAILWAYS.

Bowling Green & Toledo.

The citizens of Bowling Green have already taken the initiatory steps looking to the building of a railroad to connect that village with this city. It is their purpose to connect with the Dayton & Michigan road at some convenient point, and surveys are being made for the purpose of ascertaining the best route. This week Mr. DONALDSON run a line from Bowling Green to Tontogany. The distance is five and one seventh miles. It cuts the farms diagonally. The grade is light, and perhaps this is the shortest route to the D. & M. Road. Some citizens of Bowling Green are not in favor of this route, however, since it carries them away from Toledo. They would prefer to run the road to Haskins, Roachton, or Perrysburg, even though double the distance should be required to make the connection with the D. & M. Road. By running on the last named routes, it is claimed that section lines may be followed, and that the right of way will cost less than by the route to Tontogany, while about four miles may be saved in distance between Bowling Green and Toledo. It is also claimed that a line connecting with the D. & M. Road at Roachton or Perrysburg would best suit the people of Findlay, who will probably extend the road to their place. Subscription books have not yet been opened, but an effort will be made to obtain the requisite amount of stock as soon as the route can be decided upon. A meeting will be held in Tontogany next Monday night for the purpose of ascertaining what the citizens of that village will do to secure the location of this road on the line just surveyed. Toledo has an interest in this enterprise, since it opens up connection with an exceedingly rich section of country, and must lead to an early extension of the road to Findlay, thus securing to our city a large trade which now seeks other channels.

☞ When the proposition was pending in the Constitutional Convention to apply the cumulative voting system to Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, in the election of members of the Legislature, old Jo. Root related the following anecdote, to illustrate the reason for applying this system to the two counties named:

In the early settlement of the State, a hardy pioneer located in the Miami Valley. Like most pioneers, he had a large family of children, and the first winter passed in the new home necessitated considerable stretching to keep food in the many mouths to be fed. The spring opened early, vegetation covered the valleys, and the slim diet of the winter was varied by a resort to "greens." There were many new herbs in the vicinity of which the father and mother knew nothing as to their healthful or poisonous qualities. They had probably read about the mess of red potage in the Bible, and when any new herb was cooked it was tested before given to the whole family to eat. Among the children were two, Jason and Susanna, whom even the old man was willing to concede were not as bright as they ought to be, and as it was not a matter of importance to the family, whether they lived or died, to them was given to eat the new dishes, and, if they were not made sick, the remainder of the family then partook of the "greens." [Laughter.] "And it seems to me," said Mr. Root, "that we have our Jason, Hamilton county, and Susanna, Cuyahoga county [laughter], and we can feed them on this new herb, minority representation [laughter], and if they survive, or don't get sick, we will take some of it ourselves by and by. [Uproarious laughter.]

Mr. Townsend—"I wish to say to the gentleman that Susanna, Cuyahoga county, is already sick." [Laughter.]

☞ The Perrysburg *Journal*, in representing that the young men of that village are all tipplers, and that the old men go from the churches to the saloons on the Sabbath, does great injustice to that place, which is one of the most quiet, orderly and pleasant villages in the State. Situated upon an elevation of ground sixty feet above the River, with good schools, eight churches, an intelligent population, fine water power, and having almost hourly connection with this city, by Railroad and River, it presents superior advantages, and is really one of the most inviting suburban retreats in the vicinity of Toledo. The *Journal* grossly misrepresents the character of the village and its people.

☞ It is announced that General HAYES has sold the Bryan *Press* to D. B. ANGIER, Esq., for several years editor of the Napoleon *Signal*. While we regret to see General H. retire from the press of this section of the State, it affords us pleasure to announce the return of Mr. ANGIER to the editorial ranks.

☞ The Dayton *Journal* has some doubts about the acceptance of the new Constitution by the people It says:

The Constitutional Convention has injected the cumulative plan of voting into the new Constitution. It has put so many other notions into it that the probabilities are that the people will vote down the whole thing. Cumulative voting, minority representation, and the whole brood of closet devices for perplexing the public mind at the polls should be summarily disposed of.

☞ The sentiment of the Democratic State Central Committee is that the new Constitution should be defeated, and a strong effort will be made to carry that party unanimously against it. Should this succeed, the Constitution will have rough sledding, for the Republicans will not feel disposed to make it a partisan issue.

☞ The Constitutional Convention are tolerably well pleased with their work, since the vote on the adoption of the new Constitution yesterday stood 85 yeas to 18 nays.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee met in Columbus on Thursday and decided to hold their nominating convention in Columbus on the fifteenth of July.

☞ A separate proposition, relating to the application of the cumulative voting system to the election of Judges, will be voted upon in connection with the vote on the adoption of the new constitution.

☞ The Lucas county Democracy are only entitled to seven delegates in their State Convention. They can pick out seven men, however, who will run the "machine."

☞ Of the thirteen members of the Constitutional Convention who voted against the adoption of the new Constitution, seven were Republicans and six Democrats.

THE POWER OF MIND.

Mr. J. R. Brown, the Thought-Reader—A Wonderful Exhibition of Second Sight—How is it Done?

In the BLADE of Thursday mention was made of Mr. J. R. BROWN, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, whose power of reading the mind is as wonderful and startling as it is unaccountable. Mr. BROWN is a young man of pleasing appearance, with nothing of the necromancer in his looks, but his exhibition is so extraordinary as to excuse one for fancying at times that he is in league with Zamiel, the arch fiend.

He has recently been in Chicago, where his manifestations of power as a mind reader have caused the wise to wonder, and the vile in purpose to tremble, for apparently nothing in the mind of man is too deep for his scrutiny, and he reads with an accuracy that is unerring. Bank lock combinations would have to be changed nightly or would be of no account whatever, did he incline to read the thoughts of the cashier. Criminals would be made to confess their guilt, in the face of all the facts which could be arrayed against them, were Mr. BROWN but an officer of the law or one of PINKERTON'S specials, instead of a young man on his way to London, to demonstrate to the Savans the power of mind over matter.

Friday forenoon he gave an exhibition of his power, in a private room in the BLADE building, before a dozen or more gentlemen who had assembled by invitation to witness it.

The first experiment was the hiding of a pencil. While Mr. BROWN with his audience remained in the office, the gentleman chosen to hide the pencil was to retire from the room and go to whatever portion of the building he chose, and select a place in which to secrete it. He passed to the rear stairway of the BLADE building, and going to the second floor passed down the front stairs, hiding the pencil in his shoe, on the way. Returning to the office and announcing himself as ready, Mr. BROWN proceeded to find out where the hidden article was. He blindfolded himself, and directing his subject to fix his mind intently on the article and where located, proceeded by first taking Mr. C.'s left hand and placing his (BROWN'S) right hand upon his (C.'s) forehead. After remaining a moment in this position he placed Mr. C.'s hand upon his (BROWN'S) forehead. Remaining thus for a moment longer, he started (still blindfolded and in a locality entirely unknown to him) at a rapid pace for the door. Passing through this he was soon on the stairway with his subject in tow and his hand still held to his forehead. Reaching the second floor he passed through into the job room, following the route taken by the person who hid the pencil. Here he seemed for a time nonplussed, but soon stopped, remarking that the pencil was on Mr. C.'s person, and in a moment more, that it was in his shoe.

In the next experiment, Mr. BROWN retired from the office, and during his absence a brass check was passed through the hands of four gentlemen, the last one hiding it under a box. When recalled Mr. BROWN was again blindfolded, and seizing the left hand of the person nearest him, and in the manner above described, proceeded to find the person who first held the check. This was speedily done, and with the first man the second was found, and with the second the third, and with the fourth he went directly to the box, and lifting it secured the check.

The third test was as follows: Mr. MOORE was directed to go to any part of the building he saw fit, and in his tour determine upon some object, however obscure or small. He passed to third floor of the BLADE building (the bindery) and going through, he noticed a bundle Oliver Optic Magazines, waiting to be bound. There were similar bundles lying all around the one selected. He then wrote the object chosen upon a slip of paper, and upon his return to the room placed it folded in a pocket of one of the gentlemen present. Mr. BROWN was again blindfolded, and taking Mr. M.'s hand, as in the other instances, proceeded, by the route taken by Mr. M., directly to the bindery, and to the pile of magazines named. The paper being opened certified to the success of the experiment, "A bundle of Oliver Optic's Magazines," being written thereon.

The last experiment was to pass a brass tube through five hands, the fifth to hide it, all being done during the absence of Mr. BROWN. The tube was locked in one of the inner compartments of the BLADE safe, and found there as readily as were any of the other articles in the previous experiments, and each man found, in the order in which he had participated.

Mr. BROWN is a believer in animal magnetism. He denies or doubts the power of spiritualistic mediums, and attributes his singular power to the mind alone. By putting himself in communication directly with the mind of the person with whom he is acting he is able to read their thoughts, if concentrated upon a single object and held there.

His performance is certainly one of the great wonders, and if he could be prevailed upon to appear in public during his brief stay here, he would unquestionably excite the astonishment of Toledoans, as he has that of the people of other cities.

THE GRAND JURY.

Report to the Common Pleas Court—The Jail—Recommendations—Indictments, &c.

Thursday the Grand Jury, which has been in session for the past week, made its report to the Common Pleas Court, from which we take the following:

A visit to the jail showed that institution to be in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order, and the prisoners properly treated and supplied with suitable food, and afforded all consistent freedom. The jury find fault with the sanitary arrangement of the jail. The spaces for air and exercise are inadequate, poorly ventilated and lighted, and the jury recommends the reconstruction of that portion of it.

The attention of the County Commissioners is called to the defective sewer which carries away the refuse from the jail. Its condition is such that the lower floor of the jail is frequently flooded, necessary tending to the ill-health of the inmates. The jury recommends the introduction of water from the Water Works, the present source of supply being inadequate to meet the wants of the prisoners.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.

The jury returned nineteen indictments to the court from which we take the following, already under arrest:

John Williams, burglary; committed May 9th, in and upon the premises of Margerette Murphy. Samuel Nelson, burglary and larceny, committed April 1, in and upon the premises of C. R. Messinger. Robert Lee, same as above.

John Cary, grand larceny, committed May 1st, against John Karny.

Conrad Poe, robbery, committed April 7th, upon Wm. P. Loper.

Wm. A. Wilson, same as above.

John Williams, house-breaking, committed May 9th, upon the premises of Albert Russell.

RELEASED FROM CONFINEMENT.

Robert Hines Convicted of Receiving Stolen Property is Set at Liberty—The Supreme Court Reserves a Common Pleas Decision.

During the February term of the Common Pleas Court, Robert Hines, an old resident of this region of country, was tried under an indictment for horse stealing. The horse said to have been stolen by him was the property of Mr. D. N. Trowbridge, and with it at the time of the theft was a carriage. The case was tried before Judge Seney, and the defense attempted to establish the fact that the horse had been stolen by an ex-convict and sold to Hines for a watch, and furthermore, that Hines knew nothing whatever as to the real ownership of the horse. The jury empanelled for the first hearing of the case, after the giving of the testimony were charged and retired for deliberation. Although in session for 6 or 8 hours, they were unable to render a verdict, and acting under instructions from the Court the Deputy Sheriff then allowed them to separate.

Another jury was impanelled, and upon the second trial Hines was convicted of receiving stolen property, and sentenced to three years in the penetentiary. His counsel obtained a writ of error and the case was taken to the Supreme Court. Upon its hearing on Tuesday last the decision of the Common Pleas Court was reversed, and the defendant, Hines, discharged. The Supreme Court held that the first jury having been impanelled and sworn it should not be discharged without the knowledge and consent of the prisoner or his counsel.

Hines was released from the jail this forenoon.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

December Term, 1873.

TUESDAY, May 19, 1874.

GENERAL DOCKET.

No. 543. Robert Hines v. The State of Ohio. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county.

MCILVAINE, J. Held:

1. In a criminal cause, the discharge of the jury, without the consent of the defendant, after it has been duly impanneled and sworn, but before verdict, is equivalent to a verdict of acquittal, unless the discharge was ordered in consequence of such necessity as the law regards as imperative.

2. In such case, the record must show the existence of the necessity which required the discharge of the prisoner; otherwise the defendant will be exonerated from the liability of further answering to the indictment.

Judgment reversed and prisoner discharged.

No. 58. Marion B. Allen et. al. v. Adam Everly et al. Reserved in the District Court of Pickaway county.

DAY, C. J. Held.

1. The possession of a mortgagor, or of those claiming under him, continuing in the occupancy of the mortgaged premises, acknowledging the subsistence of the mortgage, is not adverse to the rights of the mortgagee, and will not ripen into a title superior to the mortgage.

2. Where lapse of time is not pleaded in bar to an action, but is relied on merely as evidence of the payment of a debt, it can only raise a presumption of such payment, which presumption may be rebutted by other circumstances, showing that the debt is not paid.

3. A party invoking affirmative relief based on the alleged payment of a debt, must establish the fact of payment; such relief will not be granted upon a presumption of payment arising alone from lapse of time. Though such presumption may be successfully used as a shield, it is not equally available as a weapon of attack.

4. As between the parties to a mortgage, the legal title, after condition broken, is vested in the mortgagee; and where he devises his interest in the mortgaged premises to a trustee for the benefit of his children and their heirs, the mortgagor, without having paid the mortgage debt, is not entitled, in an action against the *cestuis que trust* alone, to a decree against them for a relinquishment of their interest in the mortgaged premises.

Petition dismissed.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 217. John Glassinger vs. the State of Ohio. Motion for the allowance of a writ of error.

BY THE COURT:

The provis on in the "act relating to juries" (vol. 70, p. 173, sec. 21), exempting public officers and others from service as jurors, does not have the effect to disqualify the persons so exempted from acting as jurors, but merely extends to such persons a privilege, which may be waived by them.

Motion overruled.

No. 190. Milton Sutliff vs. the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad Company. Motion for leave to file a petition in error.

WELCH, J.:

A railroad company, having a capital stock of $1,500,000, with power by its charter to increase the stock to any necessary amount, and with authority to allow and pay interest on its stock until the first dividend should be declared thereon, issued its bonds bearing interest payable semi-annually, and containing a provision that the bonds might, after a specified time, be converted into stock of the road at the option of the holder. Interest was accordingly allowed to the stockholders up to the date of the first dividend, and was paid by issuing to them new stock, the sum so paid, however, not exceeding the net earnings of the road during the time named—Held: That a bondholder, who had been regularly paid the interest on his bonds up to the time of the dividend, and who then elected to convert his bonds into stock, was only entitled to receive stock to the amount of the principal sum specified in the bonds, and could claim no part of the new stock so issued by the company, nor any compensation or allowance, in stock or otherwise, on account thereof.

Motion overruled.

AN UNJUST SUSPICION.

Appearances Are Deceitful—Strange Recovery of a Stolen Watch—Fort Wayne Policemen—A Story of Crime.

Readers of the BLADE will remember an account some months since of the garroting of a young lawyer in this city, E. W. TOLLERTON, Esq., who was attacked upon Monroe street one evening, and a valuable gold watch and chain stolen from him. The property has since been recovered and from one acquainted with all the facts we have learned the following particulars: Previous to the robbery, Mr. T. had been frequently called upon at his office by a man who bore the reputation of a "bruiser," and was of an altogether doubtful character. This person had frequently asked to see Mr. T.'s watch, and had inquired the value of it; he had admired it, and inquired of the young Blackstone his route home and his usual time for travelling it. These interrogations, although singular, did not specially attract the attention of Mr. T. until afterward.

The garroting took place. Tollerton was attacked by two men on Monroe street near Fourteenth. One choked him and the other "went through" his clothing. Finally, after kicking him seriously, they "vamoosed." T., however, showed sufficient pluck to follow them. They ran, and finding hems lives pursued jumped the fence of the Young property, and disappeared behind he stable. One of the robbers, in size and build, bore a strong resemblance to the man who had been importuning Mr. T. at his office, and a day or two afterward when this suspicious person again called at his chambers, Mr. Tollerton, in the presence of several, accused him of the theft. He stoutly denied it, and fell to the floor, fainting dead away. After being revived he took his departure.

After a lapse of some time, Mr. Toller on received notice from Captain Purdy that he (the Captain) had received a letter from the Fort Wayne Chief of Police asking the description of Tollerton's watch chain. The description was forwarded, and soon word came to go to Fort Wayne and get his watch. Mr. Tollerton was so well satisfied of the guilt of the person whom he had charged with the theft, and thinking the chain found could not be his, that for some time he refused to go, but finally, after urging, went. Arriving there, he was satisfied that his property had been found, and learned the following regarding its history since leaving him:

A man named Johnson had been arrested for burglary, and the principal witness against him upon his trial was a thief named Thompson. Johnson turned the tables upon Thompson by stating that while they were born in Peru, Ind., a short time previous, the latter had told a story of garroting a young lawyer in Toledo, and of stealing his watch. Also of the robbed man's pursuit, and how they, the thieves, had stopped to kill him, and would have done so had he continued the chase. He described the stable behind which they had hidden, waiting for Tollerton to come up with them.

This story so completely upset and nonplussed Thompson that his evidence was not allowed, and Johnson was discharged. While the police were working upon the watch story, Thompson was arrested for burglarizing a clergyman's residence, and being tried and convicted was sentenced to the penitentiary.

The watch was found to be in the possession of Thompson's mother, in Fort Wayne. This worthy son had seen Tollerton, and confessed that he was the man whom he and his companion had robbed. But the mother, by connivance with the Fort Wayne Chief of Police, made the owner of the watch promise that he would not prosecute her son for the theft, before she would turn over the property. He promised, but protesting against the supineness of the Fort Wayne authorities.

Upon going to the Chief of Police for his chain the Hoosier blue coat demanded $30. Mr. Tollerton told him that he would pay all expenses incurred, but he thought the demand for $30 in poor grace. The police Captain coolly told him he could accept he offer and take his chain, or refuse and go home without it. He paid the amount asked, purchasing thereby a very poor opinion of the keepers of the peace in Fort Wayne. It may be needless to remark that the suspicion unjustly entertained at first was removed. Appearances are, as ever, deceitful at best.

☞ The vote on the adoption of the new Constitution will take place on the 18th of August.

THE HOME PORT.

List of Merchant Vessels Owned in Toledo.

From the annual report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, C. T. WALES, we take the following list of vessels belonging to Toledo:

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Tonnage. 10ths.	Names of Prin'al Owners
Propellers—			
Mary Pringle	204	66	Smith Kelly & Co
P H Birckhead	378	89	Tol & Sag. T. Co.
Tempest	412	15	" " "
Steamers—			
Cora Lock	95	24	L C Lock
Young Reindeer	18	90	A W Lee
Tugs—			
A Andrews Jr	34	83	F Boland
Dexter	36	00	Geo Field
Farragut	14	25	J H Davis
Geo R Hand	21	92	J C & J H Davis
Lawrence	9	17	Wm Richardson
Rose	9	74	Silas Torrey
Thompson Bros	19	71	H T Stoey & Co
Wave	8	99	Geo W Mulinix
Geo R Wilson	21	43	Wm Richardson
Barges—			
A Gebhart	354	68	Tol & Sag. T. Co.
Dayton	469	92	" " "
J H Magruder	189	71	Henry S Wilson
Kate Brainard	412	98	T & S Co.
Transport	283	66	Henry S Wilson
Troy	426	85	P & S Co
Venice	217	67	Henry S Wilson
Scows—			
A Hand	46	58	James Young
David Kelly	47	68	John Wohlleb
Enterprise	19	00	S McGrath
Eureka	28	71	"
E K Kane	62	89	Martha E Dot
Evergreen	48	71	O H Rowley &
Fox	23	86	Charles Hayne
Forest Maid	21	72	J H Null
Gen. Butler	27	25	A Van Pelt
Hugh Coyne	24	57	Wm J Harlow
Higoland Mary	26	39	Hector Munro
J w Hill	21	05	Simon Sullivan
Jessie	18	02	U McWayne
J H Davis	32	74	R Cowdry
Louisa	25	81	J M Edson
Mary Birckhead	156	92	S D Skilling
Mary Margaret	5	85	F Avery
Mary Ann	28	06	T McReady
Morgan	67	33	J M Roberts
Nettie	59	22	L M Skidmore
O T Wilcox	47	61	J Young
Rob Roy	26	47	"
Raven	10	47	"
Rough and Ready	35	15	D Munroe
St Joseph	54	42	T Higgins
Senator	69	90	E Winchester
St Joseph, No 2	5	79	D McAuley
Wm Vannatta	159	87	D Miller
Zouave	28	01	J McCort
Mona's Isle	45	00	Edson.
Canadian	16	54	Frank Avery
Schooners—			
Abby L Andrews	278	58	Frank Boland
Bertie Crowell	16	48	A Howell
Consuello	132	65	M Haussar
Eveline Bates	203	87	J H Parks
E R Williams	208	64	W R Richards
Geo W Davis	298	54	R Hallaran
H W Hoag	280	92	H D Wallbridge
J W Kelsey	9	46	D Y Howell
John Wesley	302	28	L M Saldmore
Lyman Casey	291	83	M D Carrington
M I Wilcox	306	12	John Miner
M L Collins	211	49	Joan Enright
Maize	268	87	M D Carrington
Miami Belle	268	64	H D Walbridge
Maumee Valley	204	26	F B Miller
Minnie	7	50	J H Davis
Maria	12	61	David Lewis
Nomad	21	50	Jonah Crowell
Red Cloud	17	43	Jonah Crowell
S D Hungerford	267	38	M D Carrington
St Peter	289	97	Francis Auair
Telegraph	255	11	John Boright
Wanash	315	44	C F Curtis
C B Penson	268	72	A Andrews, Jr
Bark—			
Harvey Bissell	496	86	Estate of H Bissell

THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY YARDS.—It will be of interest, doubtless, to those outside of railroad circles to know the amount of power required to operate the L. S. & M. S. yards at this point. The yard is divided into four divisions, as follows: The Spiling Division, the Michigan Southern Division, the C. & T. Division, and the Air Line Junction Division. Each Division has a yard-master, day and night with a head master over them, the whole being under the control of General Yard-Master C. STEELE. The first division has four engines during the day and three at night, upon which are employed, including target tenders, 36 men. The Second Division has two engines days and two, nights, with 16 men including the target tenders. The Third Division has three day engines and three for night use with 20 men. The Fourth Division has two engines for the day and two at night, and there are 16 men at work there, making a total of 78 men, not including yard masters, of which there are 13. There is about 25 miles of track in this yard limit. Much credit is due General Yard Master Steele for the good management of this concern. It is a fact that intemperance has greatly diminished since Mr. Steele took control of the yard.

Another Pioneer Gone.

Entered into her rest on the morning of Friday, May 15th, at the residence of DAVID WILDER, Esq., Mrs. JANE M. YOUNG, widow of the late ANDREW YOUNG, Esq., aged 79 years.

This estimable lady was a native of New York City, where she was born in 1795, the daughter of DANIEL PENFIELD, who removed with his family in 1809 to Penfield, Western New York.

She was married to FRANCIS BROWN, Esq., and resided in Rochester, N. Y., until his death in 1824.

She was again married to ANDREW YOUNG, Esq., in 1828, and emigrated to Troy, Ohio, whence she came to Maumee in 1836.

All who knew this earnest Christian woman—and her range of acquaintance was not limited—and who knew her devotion to the cause of Christ and His Church—her works of self-denial and charity among the poor and sick, are mourning to-day because one so good and dear, and useful has gone; but our heaviness is turned into joy when we remember that a race so nobly and humbly, and faithfully run, shall be rewarded with a Crown of Life in the morning of the Resurrection.

PERSONAL.—Concerning the election of Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS, of Dayton, to the General Superintendency of the C., H. & D. and D. & M. Railways, the Dayton *Journal* says:

Mr. Williams is a man of very unusual worth. He has had long service in a responsible position on the railroad of which he is now the most responsible officer, and has won the respect and esteem of everybody associated with the road. His election is also peculiarly valuable to Dayton, whose interests have long been overlooked by the management of the C., H. & D. Railroad. Under Mr. Williams, our city will be fairly considered. His promotion was honorably deserved, and is very gratifying to those who know what a worthy man he is.

C. S. RAILWAY.

The Seizure of the Canada Southern Books.

Regarding the seizure of the books and papers of the Canada Southern Railway a few days since, Mr. J. W. HOWARD, one of the officers of the road, writes from St. Thomas, Ont., as follows, under date of May 12th:

"The reports telegraphed from the Associated Press in New York, on the 11th, relative to the seizure of the books and papers of the Canada Southern Railway Company by Musgrave & Company was correct only in the fact that the indebtedness claimed was of an insufficient local nature. The flattering prospects of the Canada Southern under the late management of course creates jealousies from rival lines, and magnified statements of the differences have been put in circulation. Traffic over the Canada Southern has not been interfered with in the least, nor will it be, as the Company is abundantly able to meet all the matured indebtedness and protect its rolling stock and business from seizure or injury. One hundred cars of cattle arrived in Buffalo to-day, and three extra freight trains will arrive there to-night."

The Orphans' Home.

A XENIA, May 15, the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met again, having adjourned from the meeting when the new board was organized, on the 1st inst. The Home is in a highly prosperous condition under the management of Dr. Griswold, who organized the institution four years ago, and has had charge ever since. Five hundred and ninety-five children are inmates, and only one in the hospital. By a vote of three to two Superintendent Griswold was removed, and Dr. A. Jenner, of Crestline, former State Senator, was appointed Superintendent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Oberlin.

JUNIOR THEOLOGICAL AND UNION EXAMINATIONS—VACATION—THE SUMMER TERM.

The exhibition of the Junior class came off last Wednesday afternoon in the First Church, with the following programme:

English oration—Mount Moriah and the Acropolis, W. B. Chamberlain.

Latin oration—De Corpore et Animo, D. H. Flett.

English oration—Is Belief Necessary? C. J. Ryder.

MUSIC.

Discussion—Is there more to condemn than approve in the writings and influence of Voltaire? Affirmative, H. K. Painter; negative, G. R. Thompson.

English oration—Sword and Ploughshare, H. Stone.

Greek oration—J. D. Wells.

Poem—Agassiz, C. S. Wood.

CLASS SONG.

There was a large audience at the exhibition, and their attention was held to the very close. The stand was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the class motto "Graduation," neatly worked with evergreens and gilt, was suspended from one of the chandeliers.

The Theological Exhibition came off Thursday afternoon, at the same place. The programme was varied and interesting.

The exercises of Messrs. Smith and Long, was especially worthy of commendation. The subject of Mr. Smith's oration was, "The Unknown of Life." He said two realms lie about us; the known and the unknown. The former man has exploded; the boundaries of the latter he has never been able to cross. In the character of man we find the same two realms. Every individual lives a two-fold life; has a double character, the known and the unknown. In the depths of the soul are many noble desires and impulses; deep under currents; dedicate thoughts never realized by word or look. Also many unknown struggles, noble triumphs and disastrous defeats. The grandest conflicts of earth are fought in the realm of the unknown, where the inmost soul is the battlefield, noble impulses and base passions, the contending forces. Our deepest religious emotions and experiences are locked up in the soul, and never find expression in words. The place where they abide is holy ground, where none but God can enter. A great gulf is here fixed between ourselves and our friends, but in the spirit land we shall see the face to face and know as we are known.

Mr. Long then followed, he subject of his oration being "Deciding and Abiding." He said that the tendency in man to vacillate is more prevalent than is generally believed His agency is held enslaved by imaginations and dreams. In determining life's plans a great mistake is made by confounding the wishes with aptitudes. The uncertain position in which men put themselves by starting wrong and if they should detect their mistake are not certain whether they should change their course. It may be a serious mistake to now decide upon that which was then appropriate work.

If a course is wrong in a sphere of morals and religion, no amount of labor nor aptness to labor in that direction can make it right. He also spoke of the necessity of abiding—that man can no more bring forth fruit without abiding in the summer warmth of Divine love than vegetation that has not the warmth of the sun.

The vacation has passed off rapidly, and after three day's rest the students are coming back for the summer term, which opens to-night with exercises in the College Chapel.

To morrow the colored people have a grand celebration over the XVth Amendment. Prof. Langston, of Washington, and several others speakers will address the meeting. LEROY.

May 13, 1874.

Maumee City.

THE NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY TO TOLEDO.

While you have been holding up to your readers the advantages of the Lake Erie & Atlantic, Toledo & Columbus, and Columbus & Toledo Railroads, advertising lots located near a prospective depot of a prospective road, the citizens of this place, in connection with some of the enterprising business men of Toledo, have been quietly consummating an object that will soon bring our retired little village in close communion with the Future Great City, with all of its metropolitan airs. Without noise or bustle, the officers of the Toledo & Maumee Narrow-Gauge Railroad have succeeded in securing the building and equipping of this road beyond a doubt. Mr. J. McDonald, Director and also Superintendent of this line, has been indefatigable in the efforts to make his road a certainty. He has worked with a will born of faith for the accomplishment of this object. He has been on the route almost constantly since this project was inaugurated. In fair weather or foul he has always been on hand to look after the interests of the road. While making the survey he was with the engineer, giving him the benefit of his experience. Plans suggested by him and adopted by the Board, have saved to the road thousands of dollars. He has been here, there, and everywhere, securing the right of way, contracting for ties, and, in fact, fully and ably performing the manifold duties of Superintendent, and wherever the interests of the road demanded he has not hesitated to take hold and do. The citizens may well congratulate themselves in securing so efficient a man to look after their interests, and to him more than to any one else is the credit due for the forward state of the road at the present. The grading is all completed except 70 rods, timbers for bridges and culverts all ready, a large number of the ties delivered along the line, and ere three months shall have passed, the little iron horse will be giving us hourly communication with your city.

Maumee offers special inducements to all classes. To men of business, beautiful and healthy building sites by the acre; to working men cheap homes at greatly reduced cost of living; to the manufacturer, an unlimited supply of water, with a fall of more than 50 feet in less than one-half a mile. Good schools, in a building that will compare favorably with any structure of the kind in the State. With these inducements and privileges, we expect soon to be quite an important sub to the Future Great City.

May 14th, 1874. U. N. O.

Williams County.

A couple of gentlemen from Michigan were in Bryan last week, looking up the interests of the proposed railroad from Grand Haven, Mich., to Coldwater or Hillsdale, through Bryan and Defiance, to Columbus, and thence to Chillicothe and on to Portsmouth.—The managers of the Williams County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary, on Saturday, May 23d, at one o'clock P. M.—The Bryan Savings and Loan Association have filed with the Secretary of State, at Columbus, a certificate of increase of capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.—A children's missionary meeting will be held in the Lutheran Church at West Jefferson on Friday evening, May 15th.—The Ladies' Cemetery Association will hold its annual meeting on Friday afternoon, May 15.—John Henry, Esq., living near Montpelier, claims to have the largest muscle in Williams county, measuring seventeen hands and one inch high, and is only five years old.

Hancock County

From present appearances Decoration Day will not be observed in Findlay.—The *Jeffersonian* has entered upon its 20th volume, and like good wine, improves with age.—The entire Findlay Fire Department was out on parade Wednesday evening.—The ladies of the Temperance League are holding meetings in the different townships of the county almost every evening.—On the morning of the 14th, Mr. Will T. Lyle, of Findlay, employed as baggage master on the St. Marys Division of the L. E. & L. Railway, had his left leg crushed by being run over by a freight train at Limia. There will be two races at the Findlay track to-day. The first one will be between Myers' "Lucy Pillars," and Bender's "Dutch Kate," and the second between Crites and Leiber horses.—Rev. Eben Muse, is to deliver the address to the Alumni of Hanover College, Indiana, next week.

GOT LOTS OF PROPERTY.—Pete Phillips is a half breed Indian who was born near Montreal about 54 years ago. Now Pete wears gray hair and ought to be above stealing, but as Judge Howe reasoned Friday morning, he seems to have light fingers. Last week he stole a white wash brush, trowel, etc. Friday morning he was found guilty of petit larceny and sent to jail for some time. Pete says he has a farm of 60 acres near Montreal.

Tecumseh, Mich.

EDITOR BLADE:—The last few days have wrought quite a change in the appearance of vegetation, of all kinds, in this section. The weather is now as warm and pleasant as can be wished for, with the exception of the severe drouth that is prevailing. Judging from appearances, there will be an abundance of fruit this season. Every variety of fruit tree is laden with blossoms, and present a strange spectacle, owing to the blossoms having put forth so quickly, and so much in advance of the leaves, which are not only about one-half the size they usually attained at this period. Farmers are busy planting corn. Wheat is looking quite promising, and bids fair to be an average crop, on the sandy soil.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad have nearly completed the repairs at this station, consisting of a new wood shed, 30x75 feet, and a water-tank, capable of holding 16,000 gallons.

The tank is 16½ feet high and two feet in diameter across the top. The water is supplied from a clear running stream, forced through about forty rods of water pipe, by means of a wind mill and force pump. When an engine takes a supply of water, it only lowers the water in the tank a little over two inches. The total expense of these improvements will amount to about $3,500.

Mrs. Gillett, of Rochester, New York, filled the pulpit of the Universalist Church last Sabbath, and preached two very able and pleasing sermons.

Miss Ender, a German girl, employed in the paper mill, lost a portion of the index finger of the left hand last Thursday, by its being caught in the cutting machine. H.

May 14, 1874.

Wauseon.

COURT MATTERS, ELECTION NEWS, &C.

The Court of Common Pleas of this county adjourned at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, only three days' session. Two jury trials, one civil, and one of the State vs. Compland for violation of the liquor law; defendant acquitted. The grand jury were in session only two days and presented several bills for violation of the liquor law, and one against Albert Wayne for petit larceny. Defendant plead guilty and was fined $10 and costs, he having been in jail ever since October last. The court was of opinion that he had been boarded at the expense of the county as long as necessary, and did not send him back to jail.

Last Monday evening William Carelton repeated some of his original poems to a large number of our citizens in Cheadle's Hall, and notwithstanding the hall is a hard place for a speaker to address an audience in, yet he gave good satisfaction, and all went away satisfied that they were well paid for their time and money.

At our corporation election last Tuesday for Mayor, to fill a vacancy, there were 344 votes cast, and the whisky ticket (notwithstanding the deep interest here in behalf of the temperance cause), came out with 42 majority—and in the evening a large crowd assembled in front of one of the saloons, and lager was carried into the street by pailsful and by the keg, and poured down the throats of the tumultuous crowd. X. X.

May 14, 1874.

Seneca County.

The premises of Mr. John Nouse, of Fostoria, were visited by fire last Sunday.—Last Tuesday two young men attempted to beat the iron horse with an ordinary equine, the result of which was that the ordinary creature became unmanageable and ran, almost killing the two young men aforesaid.—"Masonic Relief Association of Tiffin, O.," is the name of an organization recently formed.—A young man named Jerome Kibler, who struck a boy in a saloon at Findlay, with a slung shot, some time since, was arrested in Fostoria, on Wednesday evening.—Cyrus Millhouse, who died in Tiffin last week, had been a resident of that city for 42 year.—At the conference of the Evangelical Association of Ohio, at Circleville this week, the following changes were made:

Rev. C. F. Negele, Tiffin to Cleveland.
Rev. E. B. Crouse, Lindsey to Tiffin.
Rev. A. E. Dreisbach, Tiffin to Akron.
Rev. J. E. Stewart, Tiffin to Gibsonburg.

Swander's Stations, five miles east of Tiffin has a Building Loan Association with a capital of $50,000.—Rev. A. M. Melle, late of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of Tiffin, was received into Wooster Presbytery on the 29th ult., and licensed to preach.—A man named Rhodie, employed by the B. P. & C. R. R., went into Sullivan's hardware store, in Tiffin, on Monday afternoon last, and asked for a razor. He selected a good one, unbuttoned his collar, and saying he might as well die now, drew the blade across his throat, nearly severing the wind pipe. The clerk made an attempt to prevent him, but he succeeded in inflicting a second cut which nearly proved fatal. His wounds were dressed by Dr. McCullom, and he was handcuffed and placed in prison, as he manifested a disposition to tear the wounds open. He was supposed to be insane.—*Fremont Journal.*

Stryker.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Our spring is becoming dry and warm.—The cheese factory of Werum & Son turned out their first cheese on the 5th inst. They are prepared to make good cheese in paying quantities. Prospects indicate the increasing interest of farmers to make it here, as elsewhere, a business of importance and manufacturing wealth.

I. C. Houston has added a stock of general store goods to our market.

Three new buildings are in process of construction as business houses, soon to be occupied.

Temperance is talked and sung publicly semi-weekly. Our city fathers have been petitioned to enact suppression. They have divided interests in assuming the power, and will allow a

Farm Garden and House.

Forest Culture.

The growth and enactments of legislation on the subject of forest culture, indicate that upon this subject, as upon many others, the people have been in advance over representatives. We do not allude to the subject here for the purpose of advocating it as a desirable movement; that question has been settled long since But we speak of it rather to note the attention which the growth of forest trees in districts where they are deficient, is receiving from different States.

In Nebraska large numbers of trees are being planted. The credit of having inaugurated the plan of an "Arbor Day," both in that and other States, is generally attributed to Hon. J. S. Norton, of Nebaska City The first "Arbor Day," in Nebraska was in 1871, and on that day two millions of trees were planted. In 1872 and 1873 "Arbor Day" was dropped, but farmers were recommended to choose for themselves a day to be set apart for tree planting. This year, however, the State Board of Agriculture has fixed upon the second Wednesday in April as "Arbor Day," and the State Legislature is to be asked to make it a legal holiday. Each owner of land is recommended to plant at least one tree; and a premium is to be awarded to the one who plants the greatest number.

The Fourteenth General Assembly of Iowa passed an act appropriating two hundred dollars annually, to be used as premiums for the encouragement of timber growing in that State. The duty of carrying this plan into effect was delegated to the State Horticultural Society, and a list of the premiums to be offered was arranged by that body at a late meeting. The Society has established the 20th day of April of each year, as the "Arbor Day" of Iowa, which will be devoted to the planting of trees and seeds of trees, to form permanent groves for ornament and use. Premiums are offered for the largest number of trees planted and living, the count to be taken the last of October of each year. For the greatest number of trees of all kinds planted, the first premium is $30, the second $20, and the third $10. Other corresponding premiums are given for certain numbers of evergreen, fruit and ornamental or wood bearing forest trees of rapid growth, like poplars, willows, cottonwoods, etc.

The Kansas Legislature, in 1872, amended the act to award a bounty for tree planting, so as to give to any person planting trees an annual bounty of two dollars per acre (to contain not less than 160 trees) for every acre planted, and the same amount for every half mile planted along any public highway. The bounty is to begin at the expiration of three years from the time the trees were first planted, and is to continue to be paid for twenty-five years from 1872, provided, always, that no bounty shall be paid longer than said trees shall be kept alive and in a growing condition, the law excluding black locust from the number of trees which may be cultivated. Several other States (Michigan, we believe among the number) have passed laws for the encouragement of timber culture.

The United States law "to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies," provides that any person who shall plant, and for a continuous period of ten years, shall protect and keep in a healthy, growing condition forty acres of timber (the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart, each way), on any of the quarter-sections of the public lands of the United States that are devoid of timber, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of the said quarter-section at the end of the ten years, on making proof in the usual manner. Section fourth of the same act provides that any person having entered land under the homestead law, may receive a patent for such homestead at the expiration of three years; provided he shall have under cultivation, for two years of that time, one acre for every sixteen acres of his quarter-section. A modification of the homestead law has passed the House of Representatives, giving a quarter section of land to any person who, within eight years, shall have planted one-fourth of said section in trees and kept them in a growing and healthful condition; and also reducing the form of residence under the homestead law two years, where the occupant has planted one eighth of the land in trees. *American Farm Journal.*

Kentucky Blue-Grass.

A paragraph appeared in the March number of the *American Agriculturist* from which one would be led to infer that this grass attained its greatest perfection in only a few counties in Kentucky, and that it required a limestone soil on which to flourish in any locality. The fact is that the limestone formation of the blue-grass region of Kentucky extends over Brown, Butler, Clermont, part of Clinton, part of Greene, all of Hamilton and Montgomery counties in Ohio; but, for some reason, the blue-grass does not flourish so luxuriantly on the Ohio side of the silurian formation as it does on the Kentucky side. But in Union, Madison, Greene, Clarke, Fayette, Pickaway, Ross, Franklin and Champaign counties, in Ohio, the blue-grass grows as luxuriantly and forms as staple a pasturage as it does in Bourbon or Woodford counties, Kentucky. In the Ohio counties just mentioned, the "drift" ranges from five to 150 feet deep; and in some of the counties this drift rests upon black shale, and in others upon the cerniferous and Heiderberg or Waterline lime-stone formations. How much influence the bedded lime-stone or shales lying beneath 150 feet of drift may or does exert upon the blue-grass growing on the top soil I am not prepared to state.

There is no grass which accommodates itself to any given locality with as much facility as does this same blue-grass—it is almost protean in the variations which it assumes according to climate and soil. We find it in southern and central Ohio growing rankly and luxuriantly on gravelly soils; then we find it equally rank on the bottom lands, and it does very well on stiff clay lands. It is the wayside pasture or June grass of Northern Ohio, but it does not do so well nor grow so luxuriantly there as on the gravel soils in Southern Ohio.

A writer over the initials "J. L. C.," in an article on Kentucky blue-grass, says: "It is one of our earliest grasses, growing, with an upright round stem, from one to three feet high, with three or four long, rich, bluish green, highly nutritious leaves, with a perennial fibrous root, creeping near the surface." This is probably correct for northern Ohio, but in central or southern Ohio it differs somewhat. There are three or four leaves on the stem, it is true, from two to four inches long; but I have counted as many as thirty radical leaves belonging to one stalk, each leaf longer than the longest one of the stem. In these radical leaves is where the great merit of the plant lies. It is scarcely worth cultivating as a meadow grass or as a grass from which hay is to be made; the radical leaves are too short to mow, and the stems are unfit for hay, being very tough and wiry, so much so that as a matter of fact it is in some localities better known as wire-grass than by any other term. "J. L. C." warns persons not to grow it with clover, giving as a reason that they are not fit to cut at the same time." If blue-grass is not sown with clover or oats or some other rapid growing nurse, it will be many a long day before a "set" can be obtained. If sown by itself, the June or July sun will kill the tender plant down to the very roots—at least that has been my experience; but every time I sowed it with clover—and clover is the best nurse for it—I have succeeded in getting a good set. "J. L. C." says: "From the fact of its roots extending near the surface it is easily affected with drouth." Here in central and southern Ohio it resists drouth better than any grass we have. In Union and Madison counties are blue-grass pastures, which have not been disturbed by the plow since the settlement of the country, and these undisturbed pastures are the most luxuriant and richest pastures we have. More than fifty years of constant grazing does not appear to have diminished the yield of pasturage. One field in Union county was plowed up some fifty years ago, and several crops of corn grown on it; then it was allowed to become a blue-grass pasture again, but up to to-day any one can see that it is inferior in its production of pasturage to the adjoining fields which were not disturbed by the plow. This is to me conclusive evidence that it is not any more exhaustive than any of the ordinary meadow or other pasture grasses.—*John H. Keippart.*

Swine—Breeding Sexes at Will.

Henry Comstock has been experimenting in this matter, and thus gives the result in the Indiana Farmer:—Seeing an advertisement of a work under the title of Breeding Sexes at Will, one day last winter, I inclosed the price and received the work. The writer claimed that all such animals as were bred in the early part of the heat would bring females, while those bred in the last of the heat would bring males, which was the whole theory. For years past I have been so feeding my breeding stock as to have the boars and sows as vigorous as possible about the breeding season, and, as far as I can arrange it, I have the sows to come in heat as near the same time as feed and being kept near company will bring it about. My boars are confined so as to restrain them from over service.

Of my breeding stock last fall, I bred ten of my sows, in the first flush of heat, to three boars, all under as high feed as they would take, and all on both sides in good condition for breeding. The result of this breeding was thirty-six boars and fifty four sow pigs, or eighteen more sow pigs than boars. If there had been nine more boars and nine sows less, then the result would have been even to sexes. I give a full list of the ten, that your readers may have the variations of the result in the test:

	Sow Pigs.	Boar Pigs.	Total.
1	6	4	10
2	7	3	10
3	9	2	11
4	7	1	8
5	4	5	9
6	6	4	10
7	7	5	10
8	2	4	6
9	4	3	7
10	4	5	9
	54	36	90

There were six sows that brought more sow pigs, three that brought more boars and one of equal number of pigs each. There is no mistake as to their all being bred as above stated, as they were closely looked after three times per day by myself. I particularly look after my own stock during the serving and farrowing season, and would like some of the advocates of the theory to do the same and give the public the result, which may be more favorable to the theory under different circumstances.

Suggestions for the Potato Grower.

Any rich, dry soil, clay loam, sand or gravel, providing it is rich enough to grow a good crop of corn; but let the soil be in good condition, if it is not. Manure with well rotted barnyard manure before plowing. A corn stubble ground which has been heavily manured the past year would be good, or a wheat stubble with little sod. Plow it at least eight inches deep, and if a subsoil plow has been attached all the better—unless the soil is a light, sandy one. After your ground has been well pulverized with the harrow, take a one-horse steel plow and mark out both ways, three feet apart. Let the marking plow run six inches deep. Have your potatoes cut two eyes in a piece, and drop two pieces in a hill. Now take your horse with the small plow, and turn a furrow over the seed covering it. Then in one or two weeks, or as soon as the grass or weeds begin to show signs of growing, go over the ground with a two horse harrow, harrowing it thoroughly over; and no harm if the ground is harrowed over the second time, even if the potatoes have come up. After that use the small, double shovel-plow, going close up to the plants. The more you cultivate in this way the better. And lastly, when the plants are up eight inches to a foot in height, go through them both ways with a single shovel-plow, with wings attached, leaving the potatoes in nice hills. With this management you need bring no hoe in the field, which is a saving of much hard labor, and you have your potatoes entirely free from grass or weeds, providing the work has been done in a thorough manner.—*American Farm Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

A Funeral With Style About It.

[From the Chicago Times, Saturday.]

Chicago witnessed its first Chinaman's funeral on Thursday. It was a queer affair. In fact it might almost be called an agricultural affair, from the important part potatoes were made to play in it. The name of the defunct Celestial was Ah Leck. He was thirty-two years old. It was at No. 210 West Randolph street he shuffled. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon. About forty Chinamen were in attendance, and a good many Melikans were present as lookers-on.

The body was first attired in three or four suits of clothes. Much care was observed in all the ceremonies. Everything was done with punctilious exactness. Especial repugnance was exhibited to touching the corpse. If it was desired to change its position, the undertaker and his assistants had to do it. This seemed to arise more from superstitious scruples than fear. A great many potatoes, with wax tapers stuck in them, were placed all around the coffin. A particularly large one, with many tapers in it, was carefully put on the right hand side. Several holes were then burnt in the outside blouse the corpse had on, and with great ceremony. The undertaker was then requested to place a piece of silver in the dead man's mouth, after which a hat full of silver pieces was passed around the room, each person present being told to take one and keep it. A large number of square pieces of paper with holes punched in them, and bearing hieroglyphics, were then scattered in the coffin, after which the undertaker placed the corpse in, which was sprinkled over with these papers, and then covered with a white cloth and a red one. More papers were scattered over these, after which the lid was put on and screwed down. The undertaker and his assistants then lifted the coffin from its trestles and changed its position from foot to head three times, the audience looking on with great solemnity. Then the bedding last used by the deceased was rolled up and tied, and five potatoes ranged along the top of it, the middle one being stuck full of tapers. After several holes had been burnt in this bedding, an expressman took charge of it and preceded the procession to the grave. Ah Luck was then ready to be buried. He was then placed in a hearse, a carriage being driven just ahead of it, from which the leader of the ceremonies continued to toss a large quantity of papers, bearing hieroglyphics, as the procession passed up the street. At Wonders Cemetery, near Graceland, the bedding was burned, and the departed Chinee snugly laid at rest. As soon as enough of his countrymen have been accumulated alongside of him to make it an object, the bones of the entire party will be packed up and shipped to the Flowery Kingdom, there to quietly repose until Hang Yu and Yu B Hung blow their brazen trumpets and sound the crack of doom.

Outrage Upon a British Consul.

A Panama letter of May 31 says that the foreign residents on the Pacific Coast are incensed at the Spaniards on account of a tragedy that has occurred at San Jose De Guatemala. It appears that the Commandante of that post, Col. Gonzales, had a personal difficulty with the British Vice Consul, John Magee, in reference to the clearance for a vessel lying in port, in which they exchanged blows. April 24th, Gonzales summoned Magee to come to his office. The latter excused himself, alleging that lameness prevented his walking. A party of armed soldiers were sent to bring him dead or alive. Magee was arrested, thrown into a wagon and jolted over the stones to the Government headquarters. Here, Gonzales, not daring to shoot, took the butt of his pistol and struck his prisoner violently in the face, heaping on him, meantime, every obscene epithet. At the same time the Commandante declared that he should receive 400 lashes.

The unfortunate Vice-Consul vainly invoked protection under his flag, and the remonstrances of Mr. James, the United States Consul, was also disregarded by the Commandant. The Pacific Mail steamship Arizona arrived at San Jose from San Francisco at noon, but its presence will not keep the Commandante from his purpose. He seized the telegraph station, planted two cannon on the wharf that commanded the Arizona as she lay at anchor, and then proceeded to the work of his own plans. At four in the afternoon Magee was brought out, stripped of his coat and vest, and thrown prostrate on the stone floor. Four soldiers sat on his hands, feet and head, and four others proceeded to administer lashes with rotten sticks. The Commandante coolly kept tally of the stripes.

After 200 blows had been inflicted, the victim became insensible, and the surgeon of the port interfered, protesting that the man would die if his torture was continued, thereupon the remaining 200 lashes was postponed until the next morning, immediately before the hour appointed for the execution. Magee was then taken back to his cell. With hellish refinement of cruelty, the commandante visited his victim several times during the night, and placed the muzzle of his revolver against Magee's temples asking, "Why don't I shoot you?" and "Don't you want me to put you out of your misery?" Rumors of these extraordinary proceedings had reached Salvador, and a detachment of troops under Gen. Solono was dispatched to San Jose De Guatemala. These came in sight just as Magee had been placed in position to receive the remaining 200 lashes.

The Commandante, seeing his downfall near at hand, ordered his soldiers to fire upon Magee. They refused, and he then fled to the Arizona. He was followed by a boat, bearing an order from Gen. Solano on the captain of the steamer to secure him and return him to shore, but as Gonzales was ascending the side of the steamer, he was fired upon by some of the passengers, three shots taking effect on different parts of his body. He managed to get into his boat, and was taken ashore, but lived only a few hours. No clue to the person who fired on the Commandante could be found. The log of the Arizona notes that three shots were fired by unseen hands among the passengers.

Great fears of a serious outbreak were expressed, and the steamer's guns were loaded and trained upon the town. The U. S. Minister at Salvador, Williamson, sent a dispatch ordering the detention of the steamer, but the Captain, considering the order was designed to keep the ship until the safety of the foreign residents was assured, decided to disregard it, and sailed for Panama on the 25th of April.

Suicide of an English Couple.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Daily News*, dated April 24 runs as follows:

"The suicide of a young English couple at the Hotel St. Petersburg, No. 35 Rue Caumartin, has been the talk of all Paris to-day. I have just returned from the Morgue, where the bodies, as is the French custom, are exposed to public view for identification.

Immense crowds congregated around the door of the Morgue, many not having the nerve to go in, but eagerly asking questions outside. The sight, indeed, was not one which it might have been thought anybody would have cared to look upon from mere curiosity. The man's age appears to be about thirty. He is a man of short stature, with very small hands and feet, great muscular development of arms, shoulders and chest, short brown beard and moustache. Altogether he has the air of a fashionable English athlete. His clothes, which together with those of his companion, were hung above their heads to assist in their identification, were a morning suit, well cut, and of the first quality. I heard a Frenchman say that he looked as if he never had had a care in his life. His companion, presumably eighteen or nineteen years of age, looked as though not in the same station of life, though her clothes were good and her linen fine. Her hair is singularly long, and dressed with curls turned up in Victoria bands, as was the fashion twenty years ago. Her height is five feet; plump in form, menacing stoutness. An Englishman present said he was familiar with the man's face, which he had seen for years in Rotten row. The silver plates on the dressing-case have no mark or cipher.

This unfortunate couple arrived at the hotel on Wednesday afternoon, each carrying a small valise in hand. The gentleman asked for a good room. Being told that there was only one, on the fourth floor, the lady said: "Never mind; we can change to-morrow." They did not come down for dinner, which provoked notice, though not alarm; but at 2 on Thursday, no response being made to knocks, the door was broken open, and the strangers, half undressed, were found dead in bed, locked in each other's arms. On the counterpane was an empty phial, which had contained prussic acid. A full bottle of laudanum was found on the night table.

The Police report states that, whereas the woman had been dead ten hours, the body of the man was warm when found. Hence the conjecture that possibly the murder led to a remorseful suicide. The marks on the linen of both were clumsily cut out with scissors, and the rags burned in the fire-place, but a ticket in the man's hat showed that it was bought of McCarthy & Co., No. 30, Ludgate hill and No. 30, Gresham street. This is the only clue to the identity. Telegrams to the London Police have not yet produced any information. The woman had no wedding ring, but a turquoise ring reversed to simulate one. She was in advance state of pregnancy."

Remarkable Religious Frenzy.

From the Petersburg (Va.) News, April 21.

A singular mania has broken out among the colored people of this city. Religious revivals of the most exciting character have been going on in the churches for some time past, and the colored people generally have become so "enthused" that in many cases their condition approaches that of positive lunacy. The same disorder broke out in Kentucky a few years ago, and was called by the medical men "the Kentucky jerks." That it is a disease is very sure.

Yesterday morning, the streets in the upper portion of the city were resonant with shouts, groans and mumbled prayers. About mid-day, in front of the Harrisen street colored school, a scene took place which defies description. Perhaps 100 children, from eight to fifteen years of age, were mingled in a mass of howling, dancing humanity—all repeating the same formula, all making the same wild gestures, all using the same tone of voice. Bedlam was holding a high carnival of maniacs, and discipline was lost in chaotic frenzy. The giddy mass surged hither and yon, while teachers vainly entreated and commanded, and implored the enthused children to come to their studies; but they might as well have talked to the wild waves of the sea when the storm king held his court. Higher and higher rose the tumult, till physical exhaustion brought relief alike to the perplexed teacher and wearisome child.

We feel real anxiety concerning the result of this extraordinary hallucination in our city. Without doubt many will become raving maniacs, while the mental power of hundreds will be injured for life. Expostulation is thrown away, and there seems to be no remedy but to wait until the storm exhausts itself.

In many respects the disease resembles the terrible visitation which came over Naples in the seventeenth century, when St. Vitus' or St. John's dance took the form of an epidemic and spread over the entire city.

Forgetfulness of Words.

[From All the Year Round.]

Dr. Abercrombie records an instance of a gentleman who uniformly called his snuff box a hogshead. When reminded of his error, he probably recognized it, but his tendency was, nevertheless, in this direction. His physician hypothetically traced the oddity to an early and long continued association of ideas. The gentleman had been a tobacco merchant in Virginia, and had his attention well occupied with hogsheads of tobacco and boxes of snuff. This may not be a sufficient explanation, but it was the only one that suggested itself, as he made no similar blunder with other words. Certainly a greater difficulty was presented by the gentleman who always called coals paper and paper coals, systematically, as it would appear, transposing the meanings of the two words. Both substances, it is true, are used in lighting a fire; but this fact does not suffice to solve the puzzle.

An inability to remember the names of things sometimes presents itself in a remarkable way. A gentleman engaged in extensive agricultural affairs could not remember the spoken names of things, but recognized them directly when written. He arranged his daily duties accordingly, and with a degree of success that could be expected under the circumstances. He kept before him in his business room a list of words which were most likely to occur in his intercourse with his workmen. When any one of his men wished to communicate with him on any subject, the master listened attentively to what was said; the sound of the words did not convey to his mind the idea of the things or commodities signified, but it did not suggest to him written words, which he therefore proceeded to consult. The sight of letters forming those words at once gave him the necessary clue to the meaning.

The process was noteworthy, the sound of a word, when spoken, suggested the shape of the word when written, and this shape suggested the idea or mental picture of the thing signified. This appears to have been a permanent peculiarity of mind, or at least, of long continuance, unconnected with any particular malady. In another case, which came under the notice of Dr. Gregory, a lady, consequent on an apoplectic fit lost her memory for names but retained it for things. Although a good house wife, she could only direct her servants and trades people by pointing to the things concerning which she wished to speak. All went on well in regard to the other words of a sentence, but when she came to the names of things, her memory failed her, and she could only convey her meaning by pointing.

Man Five Hundred Thousand Years Old

The New York *Nation* condenses from an English scientific periodical some interesting speculations of Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, on the probable antiquity of the human species. It may well startle, it says, even those who have long since come to the conclusion that 6,000 years carry us but a little way back to the original home. In fact, in Dr. Wallace's reckoning, 6,000 years are but as a day. He reviews the various attempts to determine the antiquity of human remains or works of art, and finds the bronze age in Europe to have been pretty accurately fixed at 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, the stone age, of the Swiss lake dwellings at 5,000 or 7,000 years, "and an indefinite anterior period."

The burnt brick found sixty feet deep in the Nile alluvium, indicates an antiquity of 20,000 years; another fragment at seventy-two feet gives 30,000 years. A human skeleton found at a depth of sixteen feet below four hundred buried forests, superposed upon each other, has been calculated by Dr. Dowler to have an antiquity of 50,000 years. But all these estimates pale before those which Kent's cavern at Torquay legitimates. Here the drip of the stalagmite is the chief factor of our computations, giving us an upper floor which divides the relics of the last two or three thousand years from a deposit full of the bones of extinct mammalia and gluttons, indicating an Arctic climate.

Names cut in the stalagmite more than two hundred years ago are still legible; in other words, where the stalagmite is twelve feet thick and the drip still very copious, not more than a hundredth of a foot has been deposited in two centuries—a rate of five feet in 100,000 years. Below this, however, we have a thick, much older and more crystaline (i. e.) more slowly formed) stalagmite, beneath which again, "in a solid breccia, very different from the cave earth, undoubted works of art have been found." Mr. Wallace assumes only 100,000 years for the upper floors and about 250,000 for the lower, and adds 150,000 for the immediate cave-earth, by which he arrives at the "sum of half a million of years that have probably elapsed since human workships were buried in the lowest depths of Kent's cavern.

Doctors and Patients.

The *Golos*, Russian journal, gives some medical statistics concerning the proportion between the number of physicians and the inhabitants in that country. In that vast country there is but one to 17,800 souls, whereas in Italy the proportion is one to 2,280. There are Governments, such at that of Perm, for example, and circles like that of Tcherdinck, where the ratio is still weaker, one doctor only for 60,000 persons. For surgeons, there is one for 12,400 inhabitants; while in England it is one per 3,180. There exists in Russia one hospital for a group of 175,000 (in Prussia it is one per 22,000); one for women for labor, per 6,000,000 inhabitants, one hospice for foundlings, per 1,250,000; one of lunatics for 250,000, one establishment for deaf and dumb per 11,000,000. Military aid, adds the *Golos*, is better distributed, there being one hospital for 5,000 soldiers; in Prussia it is for 1,200.

☞ Russia progresses. She has just abandoned imprisonment for debt.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Miss Adelaide Neilson has invested in San Francisco real estate.

Mrs. Elizabeth Packard is pronounced the most successful lobbyist at Augusta, Me.

"Bob, how is your sweetheart getting along?" "Pretty well, I guess. She says I needn't call any more."

Bret Harte is about to essay juvenile literature in the St. Nicholas.

The authors of "The Gilded Age" beguiled $40,000 out of the public.

Mr. Warner is said to have made as his share in "The Gilded Age" $20,000.

A poem by Burns, never before in print, is published in the *Athenæum* for April 25.

It is about the highest possible compliment to a woman for her husband to be an advocate of woman suffrage.

A San Antonio (Texas) paper mentions the fact that a Mexican woman was in town the previous day, and sold her child for $10.

Miss Alexander, who lectured in Baltimore the other night on Mormonism, said that one old polygamist offered to marry her mother, her sister and herself.

Mrs. Abner Coe, of Island Pond, Vt., can take the head on bedquilts, having recently finished one containing 10,922 pieces. She wants to hear of a more numerous quilt than that.

Said a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous." "Excuse me," said the wife, "I didn't know it was you."

A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter, "Be sure, my dear, you never marry a poor man; but remember that the poorest man in the world is one who has money and nothing else."

The lady who has been married eight times, has eight living husbands, and resides with none of them, and whose daughter, aged twenty-three years, has had three husbands—this lady is the ornament and glory of Douglas county, Oregon.

The *Christian Union* calls Kate Field, "That vigorous young disturber of the peace, who runs down some six or seven dozen of organized imbecilities before breakfast, washes her hands and says, like Hotspur 'Fie upon quiet life! I want work!'"

A New Hampshire lady died recently after having read the Bible through thirty-four times. After this terrible exam, he it is hardly necessary to warn readers not to read the Bible through but thirty-three times if they would live long in the land.

A zealous Burlington crusader, up on the South Hill, says the *Hawk-eye*, has cut off her husband's whiskers, and says she'll razor rumpus with his beard the next time he comes home with it on; nobody is going to come around that house bearded. She whipped one of the boys because she saw him whisk around the corner of the house, and then shut him up in a closet, because he wined about it. The other night her husband offered to supporter, and she said he'd better let her catch him at it. She'll break up this guzzling if it gets her at lager-heads with every member of her family. That's the kind of a man she is.

Miss Emily Faithful has written to an English paper that there is no royal road for women; that women must travel the same paths as men in seeking their fortunes, and that they cannot, as some she has met seem to think, jump without previous training into any kind of employment. "Hundreds of women," she writes, "apply at the Industrial and Educational Bureau in Pratt street each week. When asked, 'What can you do?' they answer, 'anything you can give me.' This report of themselves, when tested, means they can do nothing at all. At this moment I could send any number of untrained, and, therefore, unqualified women to fill any pos's which may be offered, but I have considerable difficulty in finding those really fit for the few positions opening out in various directions."

GOSSIP.

Spicer says he would like to have his milliman converted to the new doctrine of incremation.

A Wisconsin man couldn't find the word he wanted in the dictionary, because there was no index.

Margarine is pronounced by the manufacturers better butter than the other kind. Still we prefer the udder kind.

Pleasant faced people are generally the most welcome, but the auctioneer is always pleased to see a man whose countenance is for bidding.

A carman is an individual who wants you to have your furniture all ready to load at 7 A. M., and comes around in the afternoon to see if you have done it.

"And so they go." One of the late Portland school committee is reported to have said: "Our great men are fast departing. First Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself."

A Georgia negro was buried so deep by the caving of a well that it took four hours to unearth him. When found he was alive and well. He said he never wanted to sneeze so bad in his life, but was afraid he would jar down some more dirt.

A bright youth in Richmond, Ky., learning that gas was to be introduced, and observing the workmen digging out places for the pipe, inquired of one of them "how deep they would go down before they struck gas?"

The Adam and Eve apple question is not yet settled, as stated by the *Independent* April 9, 1874—viz: "Adam 8 and Eve 8 also—16 But Adam said: 'See, I ate one, or C 181, or 100,181.' Eve replied: 'See, I excel; I ate two, or C I XI, 182, or 100,140,182.' Total, 100,240,-363."

A couple were being married by a Justice of the Peace in Iowa City the other day, when the lady interrupted the ceremony by saying, "See here, before this thing goes any further, I want to know whether we are going to keep house or board?"

While manipulating the windlass of a well, the other night, a party who had been laying in a stock of a whisky before it was all seized by the police, let the handle slip when the bucket was half way up, and, naturally enough, received a chuck under the chin that knocked him over a neighboring fence. "Sold again," he muttered, as he climbed to his feet, "might anode—hic—better than to—hic—go foolin' roun' so much water. Belcher boots I'll stick t' whisky after this."

A Dog Charmed by a Snake.

The Atlanta *Sun* is responsible for the following: Several days ago a gentleman in this city went out into the country fowling, taking with him an experienced pointer. After hunting some time he observed the dog come to a sudden stop, and supposing the dog had "stood" a bird, advanced to shoot it. But coming nearer he noticed that the animal was foaming at the mouth, as if suffering from an attack of hydrophobia. Under closer observation he discovered that the dog was the victim of an enormous snake, which was charming it, and steadily advancing upon its prey. The dog stood immovable, perfectly transfixed. The gentleman spoke to it, but it gave no heed, so completely was it under the influence of the dread charmer. Seeing that the dog was in the most excruciating agony, the gentleman raised the gun and shot the snake dead. Instantly, and simultaneous with the shot and the death of the snake, the dog fell down perfectly helpless, and to all appearance dead. It revived after some little time, but had it not been for some timely assistance from the master it is believed that the poor animal would have expired with the vicious reptile of whose charm it was the victim. The snake in question was a blue racer, about four or five feet long, and was killed near Ogletown, Penn.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

T. S. Arthur has constructed a crusade novel.

The poet Swinburne is reported as dangerously ill at London.

Bret Harte is about to essay juvenile literature in the St. Nicholas.

The authors of "The Gilded Age" beguiled $40,000 out of the public.

Mr. Warner is said to have made as his share in "The Gilded Age" $20,000.

A poem by Burns, never before in print, is published in the *Athenæum* for April 25.

The Count de Paris is writing the history of the war of secession in the United States.

The late Dr. Strauss, author of "The Life of Jesus," has left behind him a Life of Beethoven.

Early in May Mrs. Stowe will commence a serial story in the Christian *Union*, called "We and Our Neighbors."

The English papers say that Wilkie Collins will return to this country as soon as he can make arrangements to do so.

Dumas *pere* is said to have left among his unpublished works a complete "Romeo and Juliet" in verse, ready for the stage.

Edmund Yates has gone to the south of France, to familiarize himself with scenes he wishes to depict in a novel of French life.

Tennyson's English publishers are about to issue a cheap edition of his works in ten monthly volumes, to be styled the Cabinet edition.

Joaquin Miller says he can't tolerate American critics; "their perceptions are too limited, their appreciation dull." He must be jokin'.

Hon. Carl Schurz is to furnish Messrs. Lee & Shepard an approved copy of his eulogy, which they will issue in handsome style for preservation.

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Center Rutland, the poet and novelist, is at work on a new story, which will be published as a serial in one of the leading magazines, commencing in August.

Daniel McFarland, who killed Richardson, has commenced a libel suit against the U. S. Publishing Company, of Hartford, claiming $50,000 damages for statements in a book entitled "History of the New York Tombs."

The London *Athenæum* is severe upon Miss Dickens' novel, "The Mill Wheel," and recommends to the author a course of grammar and English reading. It says the book abounds in slang, rhapsody and vulgarity.

Tourgenieff, the Russian novelist, has blue eyes, the eye-lids hanging far over them, gray hair, brushed stiffly in front a la Jackson, and a broad, massive forehead, but is so indolent that he is sometimes idle for months.

Erckmann, the dramatist, does all the writing for the firm, for his *collaborateur* Chatrian never touches the pen. But Chatrian has remarkable taste in the matter of style, and being a master in grouping, how to throw the characters into proper relief.

The birthplace of Robert Burns is now a public house, and this circumstance appears so grevious in the eyes of certain of the poet's admirers, that they propose to raise a subscription to buy it, set it in order and appoint a custodian, whose services shall be enjoyed by a small fee from visitors.

Rowland Hill when preaching on the government of the temper said: "I once took tea with an old lady who was very particular about her china. The servant unfortunately, broke the best bread and butter plate, but her mistress took very little notice of the circumstance at the time, only remarking, 'Never mind Mary, accidents cannot be avoided.' My word, but I shall have it by and by,' said the girl, when she got out of the room. And so it turned out. The old lady's temper was corked up for a season, but it came out with a terrible vengeance when the company retired."

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every day food in this country for children.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Legalized by State Authority, and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos. DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $30,000 and 20,346 Prizes, amounting to $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Address for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers.

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"WIDOWS' TRAPS & MAIDENS' TRICKS." A book for everybody. All about the hair but frail N. Y. women. Regular "eye-opener"—50c. Nebraska Perfume Stone, 25c. Magic Photographs, 25c. Mark Eggs, 25c. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Mention this paper.

Rich Farming Lands!

For Sale VERY CHEAP by the

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Best Investment! No Fluctuations Always Improving in Value!

The Wealth of the Country is made by the advance in Real Estate.

Now is the Time!

MILLIONS OF ACRES

of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in market, at prices that Defy Competition.

Five and Ten Years Credit given with Interest at Six Per Cent.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company *taken at par* for lands. ☞ Full particulars given.

Also,

THE PIONEER,

A handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world, by addressing O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.

OMAHA, NEB.

E. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BEMMY AND FRUIT BOXES cheaper than ever. Send for price list to CAIRO BOX & BASKET CO., Cairo, Ill.

DR. GOFF will give $50 reward for any case of SEXUAL WEAKNESS, Private or Female Disease that his remedies cannot cure. Office established in 1850. Twenty thousand cases cured with these remedies. Medicines sent by mail or express. Treatment one month, $5; two months, $9. Give full symptoms of the case. Consultation free. Address Dr. A. C. GOFF, Syracuse, N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.

TO THE UNMARRIED.

CORRESPONDENTS SUPPLIED from every State to all who desire introductions, either for fun, improvement or matrimony. Five Ladies' addresses sent to Gentlemen, with their beautiful Photographs, for 50 cents. Ladies registered free.

Address, C. W. MILLER & CO., Gansevoort, New York.

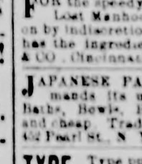
CONGRESS HALL

SHELDON SPRINGS, Sheldon, Vermont, situated on the banks of the Missisquoi river, eight miles east of St. Albans. Sixth season. For circulars of terms, etc., address Dr. S. S. Fitch, 714 Broadway, New York, 25 Vermont St., Boston, or at Congress Hall. Board very low House open May until December. Mineral water and baths, pure air and an excellent table.

Over 1,000 Cases Fits Cured!

Also, Consumption, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Female and Chronic Diseases, by Dr. S. CLAY TODD, P. O. Lock Box 145, Toledo, Ohio. Consultation free.

TO ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, &c.—Large stock well seasoned and prepared Boxwood, Mahogany, Maple and Pine. VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., Type, Cabinet & Press Warehouse, 18 Dutch St., N. Y.



Improved Foot Lathes, Small Engine Lathes, Small Hand Lathes, Hand Planers, Iron or metal, Ball Turning Machines, Slide Rests, Foot Power Scroll Saws. The very best Selling eye, where. Catalogues Free. S. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H. Just the articles for Artisans or Amateurs.

The Tanite Company, Emery Wheels. Emery Grinders. Monroe Co. Stroudsburg Pa.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Original and Unexcelled for Blueing Clothes. Put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 1 North Second St., Philadelphia. Every Grocer and Druggist should sell it, and every housekeeper buy and use it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

WRITING MACHINES.

10,000 SOLD THE LAST 30 DAYS.

Made *expressly* for *the nervous* and people with *trembling hands*. No change of pen or holder. Can be carried in vest pocket; patented; *cannot* wear out; worth price as a *curiosity*, if not for *use*. Brass, 25c; silver-plated 50c. by mail. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Say where you saw this.

TO THE LADIES.—A 84 page book, containing answers to questions of great importance, sent free for two stamps. Address MRS. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN,

by C. W. Glessner, M. D. A useful and elegant volume of 480 pages, over 250 engravings. Price Low. One agent sold 27 in one day. Agents wanted. Terms liberal. H. S. McKINNEY & CO., 725 Sansom St., Phila.

SOMETHING NEW.

LOTS OF FUN!

Endless Amusement for both Young and Old.

The Great Puzzles. They are sure to PLEASE everybody. Packages containing one dozen different Puzzles sent any where for 25 cents. Address PUZZLE COMPANY, 736 Broadway, New York.—5 Packages for $1 or 12 Packages for $2.

LOST ENERGY RESTORED

Despondency, grief, anxiety of mind, defective memory, bashfulness, we

DISCOVERIES

AND

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

In the Treatment and Cure of all

LONG - CONTINUED

OR

CHRONIC DISEASES

PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE

Liver, Blood and Lungs,

WITH A

COMMON - SENSE THEORY

OF CHRONIC DISEASES, AND

Evidences of Wonderful Cures,

BY

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

OF THE

WORLD'S DISPENSARY,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

—o—

PREJUDICES TO OVERCOME.

I am aware of the strong popular prejudices existing against all advertised medicines and advertising doctors. It is because so many ignorant charlatans resort to this method, to impose upon the credulity of the ignorant, and palm off upon them their empirical services and worse than worthless medicines. But the practice of this kind of fraud and knavery should not raise a presumption against the popular announcement of real skill and genuine discoveries, for the baser metal is conclusive evidence of the existence of the pure.

No good reason has ever been assigned why any well educated physician, trained in the school of experience until he becomes proficient in clinical skill, may not publish facts and evidence to disclose it, especially when these are abundant and conclusive. The following extract from an able article by the Rev. T. K. BEECHER, embodies a sound view of the subject of medical advertising:

BEECHER

ON

DOCTORS ADVERTISING

* * I am glad that the doctor cured him; I am glad that the doctor put it in the papers that he could cure him. And if any doctor is certain that he can cure such diseases and don't put it in the paper, I am sorry. What a pity it would have been had this doctor come to town with his wealth of science and experience and gone away leaving him uncured! What a pity it would have been if he had been so prejudiced against advertising as to read the responsible certificates of the doctor and give him the go-by as a quack. What are newspapers for, if not to circulate information? What more valuable information can a newspaper give than to tell a sick man where he can be cured? If a man has devoted his life and labor to the study of a special class of diseases, the necessity for his saying so becomes all the more pressing. His duty to advertise becomes imperious.

When I was in England I found on all the dead walls of London placards declaring that Dean Stanley, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, would preach at such a place; that his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury would preach at another time and place; that an Oxford professor would preach. In short, religious notices were sprinkled in among the theater bills, the highest church dignitaries were advertised side by side with actors, singers, clowns and patent medicine men. Of course I was shocked by it, but in a moment I bethought me—if it be all right and dignified to hire a sexton to ring a bell when the minister is going to preach, it is all the same to silence the bell and hire a bill sticker to tell the same news. The essential thing is to tell the truth every time. The remedy for the lying advertisements is for honest men to tell the truth. When iniquity cometh in like a flood, when the spirit of the Lord lifts up a standard. A really able man, whatever be his gifts, makes a mistake if he fails to use those gifts through want of advertising.—*Gazette.*

"The remedy for lying advertisements is for honest men to tell the truth." If a physician has made valuable medical discoveries that enable him to remedy diseases heretofore regarded as incurable, what virtue or modesty is there "to hide his light under a bushel?" Therefore, the exposition of my theories respecting Chronic Diseases, and the testimonials of my success in treating them, I am willing to submit to the discrimination of an intelligent public. In this free country the people are trusted to think and determine for themselves the affairs of life, and all have a deep concern in the subject of health, and are interested to know the reason why such remarkable success has attended my practice. The published testimonials of the extraordinary cures of notable persons, some eminent in letters, do not embrace one in a thousand of those that it has been my pleasure to receive. And if any one has any doubts of the authenticity of a single testimonial which I publish, let that person inclose stamps to pay postage on a reply, and address the party soliciting such testimonial. But don't be so unthoughtful as not to inclose postage nor address any such person with long letters. I will here say that, if any person will find one testimonial among those I publish which is not genuine,

I will Pay that Person $1000!

Not Patent Medicines.

It is unfair to class my Family Medicines with the patent nostrums of the day, compounded by "quacks," "Indian doctors" (so styled), or by those who may be very good druggists, but possess no knowledge of the delicate and intricate structure of the human system nor the action of remedies upon it. No patent has been obtained or asked for upon any of my medicines. They are simply the favorite prescriptions of a physician in regular practice, who has for years made the study and treatment of Chronic Diseases especially, and who has had a very large experience in their treatment in both hospital and private practice.

No pains nor expense are spared to make every bottle of these medicines as pure and uniform in strength, and as perfect in every respect as is possible, thus keeping up their high standard of excellence, which has for years rendered them so popular, only the choicest barks, roots and herbs being used in their manufacture.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

The reader of the following articles on Chronic Diseases will at once observe that the views and theories therein contained differ widely from those usually presented by the medical profession. Though new to the world at large, they are deductions and discoveries in strict accordance with the latest developments of science, and have long been entertained by me—guiding me in my practice, and contributing in no small degree to my success in mastering the complicated, obscure and difficult cases of disease that it has fallen to my lot to treat.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Its Symptoms and Rational Treatment: Diseases of the Blood and Skin, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Headache, Colic, Diarrhea, Nervousness, Diseases of Kidneys and Bladder, Dizziness, Heart-Disease, Dyspepsia, and Many Other Forms of Disease Caused by Liver Complaint.

The Liver is the largest organ or gland in the human system. It is the great blood purifying or depurating machine of our system—the "housekeeper" of our health. Diseases of the liver are much more common than people suppose. I have observed, in the dissecting-room, and in making post mortem examinations upon the bodies of those who have died of various diseases, that in a large proportion of cases the liver has shown evidence of having at some time been diseased.

This is true both of man and beast, as every butcher knows that he finds the livers of cattle, sheep and swine diseased ten times where he finds any other organ diseased once. Almost every one is *bilious* at some time, and many are constantly bilious. It may be mere congestion of the Liver, and torpidity of its function, or this may result in some structural or organic affection. The human system, the most perfect of all the works of the Creator, is so constituted that, to be entirely healthy, it must throw off the waste, worn out and poisonous materials as fast as it takes on new materials from our food and drink. The food is made into nourishing and healthy blood principally through the offices of the Stomach and Liver. The worn out materials are mostly carried out of the system through the Liver, Lungs and Kidneys. The vast importance of the Liver as a blood purifying and excretory organ is amply proven by several most learned German physiologists, who base their assertions upon actual experiments.

The foul and morbid matter absorbed from the various tissues, and taken into the blood, is absorbed therefrom by a healthy liver and converted into bile, which is conveyed into the duodenum or upper portion of the small intestines, where it unites with *chyme* (partially digested food), completes digestion and separates the mass into refuse matter, to be conveyed away by the intestines, and *chyle*, a milky substance which is taken from the intestines by the lacteals, and carried into the blood in which it circulates, and is carried to every part of the system, furnishing those elements necessary to sustain a healthy growth of the different organs and parts. A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which, as I have observed, contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and to be conveyed to every part of the system. *What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison?* Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the Kidneys, Lungs, Skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure.

The blood, surcharged with the daily accumulated excess of bile, unduly stimulates the nerves of the Heart, and if this cause is long continued it produces chronic irritation, undue excitement, and morbid nutrition of that organ, developing many forms of Heart Disease.

In like manner the Lungs are affected. The bile-poisoned blood passes from the upper and right cavity of the heart to the lower cavity, thence directly to the lungs, circulating through all parts of these most delicate organs. The tissues of the lungs are poisoned and irritated, and invite the scrofulous taint, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, so defined and proven by all the most scientific authors, is established.

The blood is in a measure oxygenized and purified by the Lungs, but in this effort these organs are overworked and irritated, and the foul blood-poison may be smelled in the man's offensive breath. Nervous Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption itself, are the natural results. The Lungs would not have become diseased had the Liver done its duty in excreting the bile.

The impure blood not only affects the Heart and Lungs, but also other important organs. It passes from the Lungs back to the upper left cavity of the Heart, thence to the lower cavity, and thence through the arteries and capillaries to every tissue and organ. They become diseased, being irritated and congested by the bile-poisoned blood.

The Brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the Heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The *blood itself* being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs spoken of cannot escape becoming affected sooner or later, and Costiveness, Piles, Dropsy, Diarrhea, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint and of Some of the Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, or a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pain and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic, pain, and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremeties; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of the above symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

Rational and Successful Treatment of Liver Complaint.

I have shown how a large variety of diseased conditions are produced by liver complaint. By curing the disease of the liver we remove the *cause*, and thereby *radically* cure not only the liver complaint, but also the various other diseased conditions produced by it.

It is generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver and rouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. These medicines are given freely and in large doses, which keeps the liver in an excited condition while under their influence. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. Every intelligent person can readily see, or imagine, the condition the man would be in when the work was done and the brandy withheld; and it is just so with the liver. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What, then, is wanted? Evidently medicines that, while they arouse the liver to action, will do it not by an irritating and stimulating effect, as is produced by a dose of great, repulsive, sickening, drastic pills, calomel, blue mass, mandrake or podophyllin, but by a tonic invigorating and strengthening influence upon that organ. Medicines are wanted that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver *strengthened* and *healthy*. Such medicines I am happy to have been able to discover and introduce to the afflicted for their relief and cure. As a remedy for all the various manifestations of disease resulting from "Liver Complaint," as it is usually termed, and as a blood purifier,

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

is positively unequaled. By it the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew.

Its action is mild, *positive* and *lasting*. It does not simply *palliate* the disease and relieve it for the time being, but it produces *radical* and *lasting benefit*.

There are however, some peculiar constitutions on which the Discovery will not prove sufficiently laxative to unclog the bowels, and instead of taking it in larger doses than two teaspoonfuls four times a day, if that quantity does not move the bowels twice in 24 hours, take from one to three of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

each day, or just sufficient to produce the desired relaxation, which should fall short of a cathartic effect. In fact, the combined use of the Pellets and the Discovery *from the first* in the mild doses which I recommend will be found most effective in arousing the secretion of the liver, and subduing congestion or inflammation of that organ. Do not use any other laxative or cathartic with the Discovery, as none other is so well calculated to work in harmony with and assist the Discovery in its congenial operation. Other cathartics will frequently counteract and interfere with, or neutralize the power and good effects of the Discovery; they should not therefore be used. These little Purgative Pellets, or Sugar Coated Root and Herbal Juice Anti-Bilious Granules, on the other hand, are so compounded as to harmonize with and assist the Discovery.

Discovery and Pellets are Sold by Druggists the World Over.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, TEX., May 10, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

DEAR SIR:—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced using it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines. WM. MEAZEL.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, Delaware Co., O., March 20, '73.

To Dr R. V. Pierce:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial, and it will do all you recommend it to do, and more too. When I was 15 I caught cold, and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to $200 and $300, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hope last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books, and told my husband, after reading it, that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since '61 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear, and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection, and Torpid Liver. My liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and as soft as achild's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months, I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told. Yours with respect,

HESTER LACKEY.

Mrs. J. B. Cutler, Bath, Me., says: My oldest daughter was sick for three years with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and your Discovery cured her.

Did space permit, I could give Hundreds of Testimonials from those cured of Liver Disease by my Discovery.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash or Erysipelas, Ringworms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores and Swellings.

"The blood is the life." This is as true as a mathematical or any other scientific proposition, and one that should influence every physician. From the blood we derive our strength and mental capabilities. When this source is corrupted the painful and sorrowful producing effects are visible in many shapes. From our blood our systems are built up and kept in repair. The strength of our constitutions and our powers of endurance and withstanding disease-producing agencies with impunity, depend largely upon the condition in which our blood is kept. If it be in an impure, healthy, rich blood. Those poisonous material in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the Liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the Liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of real disease, is relieved. You thereby *strike at the root of incipient Consumption and cure the patient.*

I have records of hundreds of cases of confirmed consumption, pronounced such by eminent physicians, that have been cured by the use of my Golden Medical Discovery or with that and my Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sometimes also combining the use of Doctor SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy, when the case was complicated with Catarrh. This statement will not seem extravagant even to the most intelligent physician, who knows the number of my patients and the rationality of my treatment. In fact, I often treat physicians and members of their families for Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption, entirely unknown to the personal friends and acquaintances of that physician. The truth being that most physicians do not profess to have any skill in curing those diseases, yet they are not willing to let the people know that I *do* cure them. They frequently employ my medicines in treating such cases, but don't let their patients know it. Consumption is, however, in general practice, much oftener cured than is generally supposed. I have frequently remarked in the dissecting room the large number of cases where persons have died of other disease, yet their lungs, upon examination, showing unmistakable evidence of having, perhaps years before, been affected by tubercular Consumption. We have in the books records of hundreds of such cases that are well authenticated, but I have only room to call the reader's attention to one such record, and I ask your thoughtful consideration of it. In the proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society for 1866, page 145, may be found: "Observations Ante Mortem and Post Mortem upon the case of the late President DAY, by Prof. S. G. HUBBARD, M. D., New Haven," from which we learn that JEREMIAH DAY, LL. D., who was for 29 years President of Yale College, was while a mere youth a victim to pulmonary Consumption. During his infancy and boyhood his vitality was feeble. He entered Yale College as a student in 1789, "but," as Prof. HUBBARD remarks, "was soon obliged to leave college on account of pulmonary difficulty, which was doubtless the incipient stage of the organic disease of the Lungs which subsequently developed itself." He remained in feeble health for two years, but returned to college and graduated in 1795. For the next six years his Lung difficulties were quite severe, and he repeatedly bled from the Lungs in large quantities; but he had so far recovered in 1803 as to accept a Professorship, was afterward chosen President of the College, which office he held for many years in the enjoyment of good health. He died from "old age," as we are told, in 1857, aged 84 years! Why was he not killed by consumption? Because he was cured by changing his treatment from nauseating Pectorals, Expectorants, Cod Liver Oil, and other debilitating agents that destroy digestion, to a treatment of blood cleansing, blood nourishing and tonic medicines, with good, nutritious food. Had he Consumption? Yes, *both* lungs were to a considerable extent involved, the Lung structure being ulcerated at several points, and spit up until large cavities were formed in both lungs. But let us have the evidence upon this point. I will give it in the words of Prof. Hubbard, who, in writing of the lungs, says of the examination after death:

"On opening the thorax, only a moderate quantity, perhaps a pint, of serum was found in both cavities—THE LUNGS WERE EVERYWHERE FREE FROM TUBERCULAR DEPOSIT, AND IN ALL RESPECTS HEALTHY. In the apex of each lung, however, was found a dense, corrugated, circular cicatrix, an inch and a half or more in diameter; also, a *third* circular cicatrix, on the left side of the left lung, a few inches below the apex, each involving such a depth of tissue as to indicate that the vomicæ [cavities], of which they were the remains, HAD BEEN LARGE AND OF LONG DURATION. Both lungs were slightly adherent at the apex."

He further says:

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With my Discovery I have arrested the hacking and harassing cough, the night sweats and hectic fever of the consumptive invalid, snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my discovery, must have fallen victims to that relentless foe, God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties by the use of which Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude, flatter and then disappoint the afflicted, by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed, as many do, who being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds.

But if my *Golden Medical Discovery* is employed in the first or early stages of the disease, I know, from ample observation and actual tests in hundreds of cases, that it will positively arrest the disease and restore health and strength. From its wonderful power over this terrible disease, I thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive Cure; but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for *Bronchitis, and all severe coughs*, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adopted. I wish to mention a most wonderful nutritive property which it possesses, and which so peculiarly adapts it to the wants of the Consumptive and the Scrofulous. The nutritive properties possessed by Cod Liver Oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by my Discovery. It is astonishing to see how it builds up the solid muscle, and increases the flesh and weight of those whose systems are reduced below the usual standard of perfect health.

Both Discovery and Pellets are sold by all first-class Druggists in all parts of the World.

Doctors Couldn't Help Him.

JOHN A. WILSON, Esq., Meigsville, Morgan county, Ohio, writes: When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil or Scrofula, and, by constant doctoring, it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I sent ten miles for the first bottle of your Discovery, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old, and doctored with five doctors; not one of them helped me so much as one bottle of your Discovery. I am well and able to do a good day's work.

Salt Rheum and Eruptions Cured.

Mrs. A. W. WILLIAMS, Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., writes: I had been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form for a great many years, until I bought your Golden Medical Discovery, and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was also afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked only with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured.

Hip-Joint Disease Cured.

J. M. ROBINSON, West Grove Station, Ia., July 14, 1872, writes: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $150, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your great Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and is still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer.

Thousands of Testimonials

can be shown at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., expressing the gratitude of those who have been cured by the Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, of all forms of Blood Diseases affecting the SKIN, Throat and Bones.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs produced by an acrid and impure condition of the blood, which, circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites the scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposition of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. The old theory that it is a local inflammation, to be treated with tartar emetic, nauseating expectorants, and other debilitating agents, is a most cruel humbug.

Another prolific cause of the development of scrofulous disease of the lungs, or tubercular consumption, is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which, extending along the mucous lining membrane of the throat, trachea, and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption itself is not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to children is unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble vitality would never suffer from Consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. But when the stomach performs its office only partially, and the food is but half digested, nothing is done to establish vitality and keep up the supply of good blood, and nourish all the tissues of the system healthfully. And when the liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly pours out the effete, poisonous materials of the blood, the Lungs, as has before been shown, become irritated, the general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confined. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient has a dry, hacking cough—that Liver Cough! Small minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove the tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual treatment.

There is no rational way to cure Consumption except to purify the blood and invigorate the digestive organs that they may manufacture healthy blood. Those poisonous material in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the Liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the Liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of real disease, is relieved. You thereby *strike at the root of incipient Consumption and cure the patient.*

I have records of hundreds of cases of confirmed consumption, pronounced such by eminent physicians, that have been cured by the use of my Golden Medical Discovery or with that and my Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sometimes also combining the use of Doctor SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy, when the case was complicated with Catarrh. This statement will not seem extravagant even to the most intelligent physician, who knows the number of my patients and the rationality of my treatment. In fact, I often treat physicians and members of their families for Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption, entirely unknown to the personal friends and acquaintances of that physician. The truth being that most physicians do not profess to have any skill in curing those diseases, yet they are not willing to let the people know that I *do* cure them. They frequently employ my medicines in treating such cases, but don't let their patients know it. Consumption is, however, in general practice, much oftener cured than is generally supposed. I have frequently remarked in the dissecting room the large number of cases where persons have died of other disease, yet their lungs, upon examination, showing unmistakable evidence of having, perhaps years before, been affected by tubercular Consumption. We have in the books records of hundreds of such cases that are well authenticated, but I have only room to call the reader's attention to one such record, and I ask your thoughtful consideration of it. In the proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society for 1866, page 145, may be found: "Observations Ante Mortem and Post Mortem upon the case of the late President DAY, by Prof. S. G. HUBBARD, M. D., New Haven," from which we learn that JEREMIAH DAY, LL. D., who was for 29 years President of Yale College, was while a mere youth a victim to pulmonary Consumption. During his infancy and boyhood his vitality was feeble. He entered Yale College as a student in 1789, "but," as Prof. HUBBARD remarks, "was soon obliged to leave college on account of pulmonary difficulty, which was doubtless the incipient stage of the organic disease of the Lungs which subsequently developed itself." He remained in feeble health for two years, but returned to college and graduated in 1795. For the next six years his Lung difficulties were quite severe, and he repeatedly bled from the Lungs in large quantities; but he had so far recovered in 1803 as to accept a Professorship, was afterward chosen President of the College, which office he held for many years in the enjoyment of good health. He died from "old age," as we are told, in 1857, aged 84 years! Why was he not killed by consumption? Because he was cured by changing his treatment from nauseating Pectorals, Expectorants, Cod Liver Oil, and other debilitating agents that destroy digestion, to a treatment of blood cleansing, blood nourishing and tonic medicines, with good, nutritious food. Had he Consumption? Yes, *both* lungs were to a considerable extent involved, the Lung structure being ulcerated at several points, and spit up until large cavities were formed in both lungs. But let us have the evidence upon this point. I will give it in the words of Prof. Hubbard, who, in writing of the lungs, says of the examination after death:

"On opening the thorax, only a moderate quantity, perhaps a pint, of serum was found in both cavities—THE LUNGS WERE EVERYWHERE FREE FROM TUBERCULAR DEPOSIT, AND IN ALL RESPECTS HEALTHY. In the apex of each lung, however, was found a dense, corrugated, circular cicatrix, an inch and a half or more in diameter; also, a *third* circular cicatrix, on the left side of the left lung, a few inches below the apex, each involving such a depth of tissue as to indicate that the vomicæ [cavities], of which they were the remains, HAD BEEN LARGE AND OF LONG DURATION. Both lungs were slightly adherent at the apex."

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BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRH BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION.

A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a very severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned from here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained, and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily, until about the 1st of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely sceptical that they would do me any good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for some weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from the Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicine will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box No. 457, Rochester, N. Y.

In another letter Mr. SPENCER says: "I have had a remarkable experience. Those familiar with my past illness look upon my present condition of health as an almost miraculous restoration. The physician who treated me during a part of my illness, and who is probably the best surgeon and old school physician in the city, said to me last summer, that according to the usual course of things, a man in the condition you were in a year ago ought to have died." Those who are inclined to be skeptical and who may doubt the authenticity of Mr. SPENCER'S testimonials will have their skepticism removed by addressing a short note to him. I hope no one, however, will annoy him with long letters, as, although he feels very grateful for his restoration to health, and is willing to aid in spreading the glad tidings of relief to other sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, yet, if one out of a thousand who read this testimonial should write him a letter asking an answer, he would find little time to do anything else than write replies. I hope, therefore, any who do write him will say but few words, and not forget to *inclose a postage stamp* for a reply, or you cannot expect him to answer.

Mr. SPENCER is a gentleman very widely known, and, among those who know him, no one would pretend to question his statements nor doubt his sound judgment.

His Testimony is Only a Fair Sample of Thousands of Others,

received from those who have been cured of lingering Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption, of severe diseases peculiar to Females, and many other forms of disease, by using my Family Medicines, after they had been pronounced incurable by eminent physicians.

Reduced to a Mere Skeleton, Cured by Golden Medical Discovery.

Messrs M. C. McMILLAN & SON, Druggists, of Latrobe, Penn., Jan. 20, 1874, write: we can truly say your medicines are becoming more popular in our community every day, and the demand is constantly increasing. One case in our neighborhood is worthy of mention. One of our customers, Mr. Simon Smith, has a child which to all appearance was in the last stages of consumption and reduced to a mere skeleton. It had a terrible cough and spitting of yellow matter. Every one thought it out of the reach of medicine. They were induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery. The child is now as fat and hearty as any in the neighborhood. We understand that Mr. Smith intends writing to you and giving a description of the case in full.

Cured his Daughter of Consumption.

JOHN PARKER, Esq., Druggist, of Sheboygan Fall, Wis., writes: Your medicine is spoken very highly of in these parts. A gentleman was telling me, a short time since, that your Medical Discovery cured his daughter of consumption, after they had given her up to die.

More Cases of Consumption Cured.

KATE T. WARDNER, Ravenswood, West Va., Oct. 28, 1872, says: For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

S. R. EGLAR, Druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

TO INVALID LADIES.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with Dyspepsia, another with Palpitation, another with trouble of the Breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty, and is largely prescribed among their Female Patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr. G. B. CHAPMAN, Plattsmouth, Neb., writes: I have under treatment a lady who, for the past seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, *is gaining rapidly on your favorite Prescription.*

ATLANTA, Ill., July 14, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and